SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

FAMINE TAXATION.

THE following is the speech delivered by His Excellency the Viceroy in the Legislative Council on February 9th :—

I have listened with great attention, and, I may add, with great satisfaction, to the comments made to-day upon the Bills which, on behalf of the Government, this Council is now asked by my hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, to pass into law. I do not wish to detain unnecessarily the attention of the Council; but, before I put the questions moved by my hon'ble colleague, I desire to make a few observations on the origin and objects of the policy embodied in the Bills to which those questions have reference. How, when this Government undertook the onerous task of effecting, in the revenues of the State, an increase sufficient to enable them to provide an insurance fund for future famines, I certainly could not have ventured to hope that the measures which, under the experienced guidance of my hon'ble friend and colleague, Sir J. Strachey, we prepared for that purpose, would have been discussed so generously and received so favourably, as they have been, by this Council, and by all classes of the community represented in this Council. Those measures I can honestly affirm to be, at least, the result of long and anxious deliberation, guided by a scrupulous study of the social interests affected by them, and animated by a most earnest desire not consciously to add one unnecessary fraction to the existing burdens of the community. But taxation is an instrument which painfully resembles that of the dentist. Resort to it is, unfortunately, often necessary; but it is never pleasant to the patient, even though it may promise him relief from acute distress; and the operator is fortunate if his fingers be not bitten by the teeth he is called upon to extract. In the present case, although we have endeavoured to inflict as little pain as possible in the performance of an unavoidable operation, we were not unprepared for a little natural shrieking. But the success of the operation has been largely due to the admirable behaviour of the patient: and, on behalf of the measures we hope to pass this day into law, I feel bound to express the thanks of the Government, first of all, to those local administrations on whose valued co-operation our whole financial policy is so largely dependent; secondly, to the Press of India for the discriminating judgment and high public spirit with which it has recognized the difficulties of our position, the sincerity of our good intentions, and the necessity of our present action; thirdly, to those enlightened exponents of native opinion who have generously acknowledged the justice of the principles on which we have based our measures; and, finally, to the members of this hon'ble Council for the practical aid they have given to the improvement of those measures in committee, and the moral support with which they have honoured them in their passage through debate. Our measures, however, have not been wholly exempt from criticism; but their most adverse critics have been the persons who are least acquainted with the details of them, and none of those critics have favoured us with any practicable proposals for the alteration of our own. They have told us, nevertheless, that if these measures are well received, it is not because they deserve to be well received, but because those who have so received them are not affected by them, and those who are affected by them cannot make themselves heard. It is forced, to put the case as it is put by one of our censors, we have heaped upon that willing horse, the poorer classes, all the burdens which ought to have been placed upon gayer steeds. Now, undoubtedly the will come into operation by the passage of the Bills before us, must, to be successful, have a wide incidence. But the same condition applies to taxation in all countries, as well as to taxation in India; and in India, where the mass of the population is poor, it is impossible to obtain a large increase of revenue, such as we now require, from any tax which falls mainly on the rich. Vast private fortunes certainly exist in India; but the owners of large fortunes constitute but a very small proportion of the population; and I know of no circumstances which would justify, or any process short of confiscation which could enable, the Government of this country to concentrate upon the backs of its few rich subjects the main burden of the taxation which is necessary for the protection and improvement of its many poor ones. The European community in India, non-official as well as official, is a very hard-working, but certainly not a wealthy, one; and it was one of the most remarkable facts in the old income tax that only a comparatively small portion of the whole revenue obtained by that tax was covered by the upper layer of the schedule.

My hon'ble colleague, Sir John Strachey, has already shown that it would be a gross misrepresentation of the present licence tax to say that it falls only on the very poor; and that, as a matter of fact, this tax touches no section of the community which can be fairly regarded, or rated, as other than a well-to-do class, if due regard be had to the known standard of life in India. But, then, we have been told by some other critics that we ought not to have exempted from the operation of this tax official and professional classes. Now I will not dwell upon the fact that the continued depreciation in the exchangeable value of silver has already very grievously reduced the incomes of those Government servants who during the past two years have been so nobly labouring (many of them at a great sacrifice of health; some of them at the sacrifice of their lives; all of them with a prolonged sacrifice of personal comfort) in aiding the Government to preserve the lives of its subject from famine. I will not pause to ask whether a further deduction from their pay would be the State's fitting reward to its brave soldiers in that great campaign against so formidable an invader. But, of course, had we decided to tax official incomes, we could not possibly have exempted from taxation professional incomes of all kinds; and, if taxation were extended to professional incomes, where could the extension of it be stayed? At what further point could we have legitimately limited our application of the principle under which income was taxed? There is no conceivable form or source of income, whether derived from land, commerce, investments in public securities, the profits of literature, science, industry, or anything else, which in that case, be fairly exempted from taxation. And those we should be brought—inexorably brought—to what is really the only practical alternative to our present measures—the revival of the hated income tax. Now, no one can acknowledge, more readily than I do, that a scientifically adjusted tax upon all descriptions of income is, *prima facie*, wherever such a tax be practically possible, the wisest and fairest distribution of the public burden. The old Indian income tax did not completely fulfill these somewhat ideal requirements. Its incidence was unequal, and its assessment a fruitful source of perennial grievance. But, for my own part, I confess that, had I found it in existence, I think my inclination would have been rather to reform and maintain it at a minimum rate, than to abolish it altogether. Science has, sometimes, to prolong the existence of the living: but it is another matter to resuscitate the dead. The income tax was abolished by the administration of my predecessor: and I have no doubt that those who abolished it, and who were in the best position to judge whether the popular opposition to it was well justified, had good grounds for their conclusion that its theoretical merits and ascertained financial convenience were insufficient to compensate the practical social mischief of the general heartburning with which it was regarded by all classes of the community. Our predecessors, when they abolished the income tax, not appreciating, as we are bound to appreciate them, the great additional burdens likely to be caused by famine, did not provide any other means of meeting financial emergencies, foreseen or unforeseen. Thus, with a depreciated silver standard, which greatly enhances the cost of all liabilities payable in gold, the present administration has been suddenly called upon not only to pay the heavy bills for two years of unprecedented famine, but also to make pecuniary provision for the insurance of the country against future calamities of a similar character. Now, I need hardly point out how much more difficult it is to revive an unpopular tax than to retain it. But I can truly assert that the present Government of India would not for a moment have shrunk from confronting that difficulty, had it not recognized in the measures now before the Council a wiser and a sounder policy. The task we have undertaken, and which we hope to accomplish, is not to distribute the public burdens according to *doctrinaire* ideas of abstract science or symmetrical perfection, but to provide sufficiently for the present requirements of the State, in the manner least provocative of social inconvenience and popular discontent, by distributing the incidence of the burden which has to be imposed, along what is indicated, by the actual circumstances of the country as the line of least resistance. We have felt that the two great classes of the community from whom we could most equitably collect our famine insurance fund are the trading and the agricultural classes. The grounds of this conclusion have been lucidly explained by my hon'ble friend, Sir John Strachey, and I need not now revert to them. The first step in the fulfilment of the obligation imposed upon us was taken last year in the shape of a cess on the agricultural classes of Lower Bengal. This year it is supplemented in that province by a license tax on the trading classes. In the North-Western Provinces the basis was laid last year by a contribution levied from the trading classes; and that contribution will now be supplemented by a cess upon the agriculturist classes. The necessity of a famine insurance fund, and the duty of the Government to provide such a fund, have been generally acknowledged. But equally generally must be, I think, the acknowledgment that, in our selection of the sources of this fund (which are necessarily limited), we could not, with any show of reason or justice, have maintained the agricultural cess in Bengal, had we shrunk from subjecting to a similar obligation the agricultural classes in the other provinces of Northern India. Nor is it less undeniable that, from the same point of view, and for the same reason we could not justly maintain the licence tax upon the trading classes of the other provinces, if we did not impose it also on the trading classes in Lower Bengal. I think, then, I may fairly claim, for the measures now before the Council, at least the modest merit of an equitable distribution of famine charges between the two great classes of the community who are collectively best able to bear them, and on whom such charges most reasonably fall. I think that no apology is needed, either to the community at large, or to those classes in particular, for our decision not to resort to the revival of the income tax. But one thing I cannot too plainly or positively assert. Had we failed to secure the assent of this Council to our proposed taxes upon trade and landed property, we should have had no choice but to revert to the obnoxious income tax. There is absolutely no alternative that would adequately meet the requirements of the present occasion. In speaking of the agricultural cess, I have not alluded to Madras and Bombay; because, as the Council is aware, we have decided not to extend this tax to the two southern presidencies. Our reason for that decision has been twofold. In the first place, we considered that after two years of severe famine, the agricultural classes of Southern India are scarcely in a condition to bear any present increase in their direct contributions to the State: but our second reason for not augmenting the direct taxation of those classes in Bombay and Madras was really our chief reason: and it was that on altogether other grounds, quite independent of our requirements on account of famine, that it had become necessary to increase the salt duties of those presidencies. It thus happens that, in consequence of the steps taken in the prosecution of a great fiscal reform, which has been the continuous aim of the Government of this Empire under, at least, four successive administrations, we have found ourselves justified in relieving the agricultural classes of the two southern presidencies from additional taxation, which at a time when other parts of the Empire were being subjected to increased burdens, we could not otherwise have foregone.

(*To be continued.*)

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE CERTAIN QUESTIONS CONNECTED WITH FAMINE RELIEF ADMINISTRATION.

No. 2 (Revenue), dated India Office, London, the 10th January 1878.

From Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—Para. 1. I have, on more than one occasion, expressed to your Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty's Government their sense of the ability and devotion with which you and the officers serving under you have exerted yourselves to mitigate the calamities of the recent famine. The intensity of the visitation, the vast region which has been affected, the imperfect means of communication, the passive character of the population, the peculiarity of the languages, and the consequent loss of the services of many of the most competent and most trusted officers who, in the north of India, would have been available, have all contributed to impose a task of almost unexampled difficulty on the Governments whose duty it became to save the people from starvation. The energy and the unsparing labour with which, during so many months the Governors of the afflicted provinces, and the officers acting under their authority, devoted themselves to their arduous duties, are worthy of the highest commendation.

2. Your own personal interposition at the more critical period of the famine rendered assistance of the utmost value to the local authorities, not only of Madras, but still more of Mysore, in organizing an efficient and economical system of relief, and your exertions probably bore fruit in a great saving of human life.

3. It is easy to ascertain with precision in what cases these praiseworthy efforts were rewarded with complete success, or how far they were defeated. The evidence which has been offered upon this subject is conflicting, and is evidently based more upon estimate than upon accurate knowledge. Scientific questions of much interest have been in issue in respect to the operations of relief, and have probably coloured some of the extreme views which have been expressed upon this point. The simultaneous appearance of epidemic diseases, especially of cholera in a visitation of unusual severity, has lent an additional and formidable element of uncertainty to the information we possess in respect to the famine mortality of the past year; for it is clear that deaths from cholera and from want are often attended by symptoms sufficiently similar to mislead an untrained observer. At the same time the datum from which all calculations of increased mortality must proceed is in a great measure wanting. The registration of deaths in Southern India is of recent introduction; and a comparison of the alleged proportion of mortality to population during the last few years with the known mortality of healthier countries is sufficient to show that the registration has been very imperfect, and that the number of deaths in those years must have been seriously understated. Where the normal mortality is not certainly known, it is hopeless to attempt to calculate the amount of abnormal increase; and as the organization for famine relief would cause a more careful observation of mortality, it cannot be assumed that the causes of error which have vitiated the statistics of ordinary years would operate with equal force on the year of famine.

4. I am of opinion that any useful result would be obtained by instituting a special enquiry into this point, even if there were the slightest hope that trustworthy statistics could be collected as to the mortality due to famine which, it seems to be little doubt that it was almost, if not entirely, averted in Bombay, and that it has been terribly severe in Mysore. I have more than once joined with your Excellency in recognizing the wisdom of the principle on which the Bombay Government acted, and the vigour with which they were carried out; and I fear that my concurrence cannot be withheld from the unfavourable notice taken by your Excellency of the management of some of the officers who were responsible in the early period of the famine. The brunt of the calamity fell upon Madras, and in this presidency the success of the efforts made to combat it must, from the causes to which I have referred, remain in great uncertainty: but no uncertainty exists as to the unflagging and self-sacrificing energy with which the Duke of Buckingham and all the officers under his authority applied themselves to the discharge of their tremendous responsibilities. Nor were these exertions confined to those who belonged to the administration of the Presidency. I have already had occasion to record my acknowledgments, which I now gladly renew, of the conspicuous and disinterested services rendered in dealing with the famine difficulties of Madras, during the earlier period by Sir Richard Temple, during the later period by Major-General Sir M. Kennedy.

5. There are other questions, however, which have been raised in connection with this famine which cannot properly be dismissed without further investigation. Some points in the actual administration of relief were during the past few months the subject of warm controversy, while some others, which have reference rather to the prevention of future famines or to the mitigation of the sufferings they cause, are still anxiously debated. It is desirable that the opportunity should not be lost of investigating these by the light of the experience which has been recently acquired. It must be for some time doubtful how far the meteorological phenomena of the last twelve years are to be taken as a fair sample of the climate of India. But in any case it is evident that the prosperity of the people of India from the effects of the uncertainty of the seasons will constitute in the future no inconsiderable portion of the work of the Government. It is, therefore, a duty to collect with the utmost care all information which may assist future administrations in the task of minimizing the range or mitigating the intensity of those calamities.

6. A Commission, constituted of three or five of the most competent persons your Excellency is able to select, will be the most suitable instrument for conducting this investigation. It should consist of men who have not taken an active part in the labours or controversies of the past year, and it is desirable that it should include at least one Native Commissioner. It should enter upon its labours as soon as the local authorities have been released by the return of normal conditions from the pressing duties of relief.

7. I will indicate some of the points upon which difference of opinion has arisen, and in respect to which, therefore, the collection of evidence, and the expression of an independent and authoritative opinion would be valuable. But in doing so, I must not be understood to be limiting the scope of any inquiries which the commission under your instructions may think it desirable to pursue.

8. One of the earliest points upon which discussion arose was the size and class of relief works which it was expedient to encourage. At the outset of the famine Sir Philip Wodehouse came to the conclusion that a few large works, giving employment to considerable numbers of men, and conducted under the officers of the Public Works Department, were preferable to a multitude of petty village works, conducted by the revenue officers of each district. In the first instance the Government of India, not having fully before it evidence of the aggravated character of the scarcity, declined to authorize the larger works to the extent which Sir Philip Wodehouse had desired. Shortly after this decision, your Excellency, on returning from the frontier, and Sir John Strachey, arriving from England, had the opportunity of conferring at Bombay with the Government of that Presidency, and the result of your inquiries was to lead you to accept substantially Sir P. Wodehouse's view, and to give your preference to the system of large works. In other parts of India during the remaining period of the famine you insisted upon this view, and one of the reasons which led you to visit the famine districts in Madras and Mysore was to supervise a stricter and more general organization of the same policy. I have already fully approved of your Excellency's proceedings in this respect, and do not doubt that you exercised a wise discretion. It is desirable, however, that for guidance in future famines the experience obtained of the working of the two systems should be ascertained and recorded. The relative cost of the works done by the two systems, the same wage in each, the effect of the larger works in discouraging peculation and the relief of applicants not in want, and the extent to which the distance of relief works can without undue hardship be used as a test of destitution, are the points upon which evidence is required.

There has been, at the same time, a danger against which it has been necessary to guard, and to which you have not been insensible. In works conducted under the superintendence of the Public Works Officers, it is evident that a full day's work is more likely to be exacted in return for a day's wage than in the petty village works over which there is no skilled supervision, and which are devised rather as an excuse for relief than for the public advantages which, when finished, they will confer. But this more vigilant economy carries with it a corresponding peril in these cases,—likely, when a famine is much prolonged, to be numerous,—where the labour done for the wage paid is reduced by privation to perform a full day's work, but is not so completely enfeebled as to be fitted only for gratuitous relief. It will be a matter of much interest to learn how far the precautions taken by your Excellency and the Governor of Madras to avert this danger, have, in the result, been successful.

9. Your Excellency in Council from the first insisted that the task of distributing grain throughout the famine area should be left to the unrestricted operations of trade. Under the principle you prescribed, no grain was imported by Government, with the exception of that which had been purchased by the Madras Government during the earliest weeks of the distress. The energies of private trade were in no case unequal to the task that was thus laid upon them. The high price which the trader was able to charge for grain undoubtedly imposed a heavy outlay on the Government in the administration of relief. But the cost would have been far heavier if, by importations of its own, the Government had paralyzed private trade, and assumed the duty of replacing it through the vast area affected by the drought. The course which you took appeared to me to be judicious at the time, and has been fully justified by the result. It would be desirable, however, for future guidance that the details of the process of supply should, as far as possible, be placed on record. The cause to which the extreme prices of some localities were due, how far they were produced by deficient transport, how far by retardation of supply at the port of importation, are questions deserving the attention of the Commissioners. The experience of famine relief hitherto obtained in India would seem to show that the rule observed by your Excellency under ordinary circumstances, that there are contingencies under which it cannot be sustained, especially where communications are liable to sudden interruption by the weather. In the Madras famine it appears to have been highly successful; in the Bengal famine a considerable deviation from it was found to be necessary; and its too rigid observance in the Orissa famine led to a great calamity. A careful examination, therefore, into the circumstances of its application during the past distress will be of material utility.

10. Another question which occupied the anxious attention, both of your Government and that of Madras, during the earlier stages of the famine, was the amount and quality of food which is necessary to sustain a native of Southern India in a condition fit for labour. A warm controversy arose among the medical advisers of the three Governments in which the question was argued to a great extent upon theoretic grounds, and upon analogies derived from the experience of soldiers and convicts. This method of investigation led to no satisfactory conclusion, though possibly at the time no other was fully available. The experience of the past year will, if sufficient breadth and variety of evidence be collected, render it possible to arrive at a definite conclusion upon this vital point.

11. I have no wish to confine the investigations of the Commissioners to those points in the experience of the past famine which I have indicated above. There may be other points in respect to which your Excellency's Government, after consultation with the Government of Madras, may think that inquiry would be desirable, and might produce useful results. But an inquiry into the best system of famine relief will not be the whole, or the most important part of their duty. It is of still more essential importance to ascertain how far it is possible for Government by its action to diminish the severity of famines, or to place the people in a better condition for enduring them.

12. Works of irrigation are naturally the most effective remedy for a deficiency of rainfall, and no doubt can be entertained of the benefit they confer wherever they can be had without excessive cost, and where there is a permanent and sufficient supply of water to sustain them. The Government of India has spent and is still spending very large sums in the construction of them. More than sixteen millions sterling have already been laid out, and the works which are in course of construction, or which have been sanctioned, will, before they are completed, have cost 6,373,000*l.* more. The financial results of these undertakings have varied remarkably. The earlier works, especially those which have been constructed in the localities already selected for that purpose by the earlier rulers of the country, have been singularly profitable. According to estimates now before me, the Eastern Jumna Canal has yielded 56 per cent., and the Western Jumna 27 per cent. on account, however, being taken of the value of the work which had been done by former rulers, or of the cost which has still to be incurred before these undertakings are complete. The irrigation works in the low countries of the Madras Presidency have also produced large returns. The Cauvery Delta, one of the earliest English works, is stated to have yielded 86 per cent., the Godavery Delta, 21 per cent., and the Kistna Delta 15 per cent. But more recent undertakings have been less successful, and, in some in a financial point of view have completely failed. The Orissa Canal system, and the Madras Irrigation Company's Canal, stretching over a length of 749 miles and costing upwards of more than 9,000,000*l.*, have not only returned nothing for the money laid out upon them, but have not, up to this year, paid their working expenses. The aggregate amount of interest which has been paid by Government on account of the works executed in the undivided Madras Presidency has been 1,400,000*l.*, making the total sum lost 4,400,000*l.* The greatest number of acres irrigated by the Orissa Canal in any one year up to the close of 1876-77 was 94,777, by the Madras Company's Canal 94,945. This quantity is declared to be largely increased by the refusal of the ryots in the vicinity of these canals to avail themselves of the water offered to them. The cause of their reluctance is imperfectly ascertained, but it probably arises from the fact that in ordinary years they enjoy sufficient rainfall to conduct their traditional methods of cultivation.

13. From the experience that has already been gained, and from the calculations furnished to you by your engineers, it is probable that they can undertake that works of irrigation are very limited in area, and that the list of canals which the Government can undertake without loss cannot be largely extended. Great caution, therefore, in authorizing the commencement of new works will be necessary, and it will be prudent to scrutinize rigorously the grounds on which, in any instance, hopes of a remunerative yield are founded. In view, however, of the frequent famines of recent years, it must be admitted that the value of an irrigation work cannot be entirely negatived by the proof that it will not yield full interest on its cost. The case is conceivable that a canal which paid little or no interest in ordinary years, might in a famine year protect so large a property that the Government to the cost of its construction by savings in relief expenditure. The essential matter is to ascertain how far irrigation works are practicable, which shall be capable of giving protection against famine in a degree at all corresponding to their cost.

14. Very much stress has been laid, from time to time, upon the financial and other advantages to be derived from expenditure on railways, and during the present autumn the construction of them in the Madras Presidency upon a vast scale has been strenuously urged. The fact that demands of this kind have recently been made by persons of authority on account of the failure to make searching investigation of the question highly expedient. If there is room by such undertakings materially to relieve the Madras people from so much suffering, and the Indian Treasury from an intolerable burden, the construction of the works ought to be undertaken at the least possible delay. If, on the other hand, this resource is not, to any great extent, available, and any such undertaking, on the contemplated scale, would only impose fresh burdens on the tax-payers without affording adequate relief in the end, it is of high importance that the evidence of that fact should be set forth with sufficient fulness and cogency to dissipate all illusion upon the subject. In the reports which your Excellency has forwarded me from time to time I have much lead me to believe that the very cause which produced the famine in many cases has made irrigation works wholly or partially ineffective. The same want of rain, which parched the fields, emptied the tanks, and dried up the beds of the rivers, owing to absence of glaciers in the hills of Southern India would naturally render the irrigation canals far more liable to be affected by want of rain, than similar works in the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus. Major Baird Smith, in a Minute dated 30th of April, gives a description of the effect of the drought upon these channels even before the south-west monsoon had failed, which seems to indicate that want of water will probably be a fatal obstacle to any large extension of irrigation.

15. The drought in Madras, he says, "caused the Kistna and its affluents to roll down in such a diminished volume that the canal from the Toongabhadra near Kurnool and the great Anicut at Bezlary, the Madras Indus Delta, were stinted in their supply. It made the freshes and floods of the Penair descend in such shrunken proportions that the reservoir and channels of Nellore were nearly deprived of water. It stopped the supply of the Cauvery-mudi Canal entirely, and rendered the dam across the Palar inoperative. It rested for some time on the districts of South Arcot, Tanjor, and Trichinopli, and threatened them with evil; they were, however, saved. South Arcot mainly by some timely rains in June, and Trichinopli partly by the same rains, but chiefly by the canals. Though it failed to dry up the harvest of the rich tracts of Malabar and Travancore, or to prevent the Cauvery from filling the canals of the Tanjore Delta, yet it rendered them powerless to lend the succour that might otherwise have been expected."

Of the whole cultivated area in the famine districts "a small part (technically termed 'wet') is watered from artificial tanks, which often rise to the proportions of lakes; the remainder (technically called 'dry') is watered in some parts from wells, but for the most part from rainfall. The proportion of wet lands varies greatly in the several districts, being largest in Chingleput, where it amounts to one-half of the total cultivation, and smallest in Bezlary, where it is only one-twentieth. The failure was worst in the 'wet' lands. The tanks, having their catchment areas in undulating plains, or low hills on which but little rain descends, remained during the dry season partially splendid sheets of water became scorched dusty plains, appearing as huge black patches, with cracked and fissured soil. The sluices, the distributing channels, and all the apparatus of irrigation lay useless."

16. It will be one of the most important tasks of the Commission to ascertain how far this failure extended; what was the condition, for the purposes of irrigation, during this drought, of the canals, the tanks, and the wells in the interval between the period at which they cease to function of protecting the population against famine; and to estimate, as far as possible, the amount of saving thus effected in the cost of Government relief. They should also report upon the measures which may, in their judgment, be practicable for extending to them similar protection to portions of the population of Madras or Bombay who do not now enjoy it, either by the improvement of existing works or the construction of new works. In connection with this branch of inquiry, they should ascertain the feasibility, both in respect to physical and to financial conditions, of Sir R. Temple's suggestion that tanks should be made capable of containing, and retaining, a two years' supply of water.

17. The opinion has been expressed that the practical effect of the tenure which is largely prevalent in the Madras Presidency is to disincline the tenant from expending his labour or his money on the excavation of wells. Any general inquiry into the merits or demerits of the ryotwari system would in itself be too onerous an extension of the labours of the Commission, and would be, to a great extent, superfluous, as the controversy which was conducted for so long a time upon that subject has furnished as ample materials for the formation of a judgment on the general question as are likely to be obtained. But it would be expedient to collect opinions upon the single point, whether there is, owing to the prevalent tenure, any such uncertainty in the mind of a ryot as to his immediate prospects, as to discourage him from digging or deepening wells where otherwise it would be his interest to do so.

18. There are grounds for believing that, in many cases, minor irrigation works depending upon the flow of small streams have been allowed to become ineffective, owing to the consequent neglect of the inhabitants to keep the channels open. To a similar but more prolonged neglect is probably due the fact, often adverted to that tanks provided in many parts of Southern India in the times of former rulers have been suffered to fall into decay. It is a matter worthy of consideration, whether a legal power of imposing upon the inhabitants that duty should not be vested in the executive Government.

19. It appears from the report of Mr. Boswell, the Collector of Ahmednagar in the year 1876, that three irrigation works, on which the Government had spent the sum of 62,729*l.*, in that district, had been practically useless, because the ryots had been too poor, too inextricably involved in debt, and apparently too hopeless of realizing any immediate profit from irrigation, to be willing to prepare their land for the distribution of the water. It would be important to know whether, in any of the famine districts of Madras, the efficacy of the irrigation works which have been constructed by the Government has been materially hindered by any similar obstacle.

20. The value of railways as an assurance to the population against the worst sufferings of famine has been singularly illustrated during the past year. Without their aid, it would have been wholly impossible to convey sufficient grain to the inland districts. Their resources, however, were strained to the utmost, and at one time a serious apprehension was entertained that they would be overtasked. How far it will be possible, with a due regard for financial considerations, to bring a wider range of country within their immediate reach, is a question which will doubtless occupy your earnest attention at an early period. Much information bearing upon this question, and calculated to assist you informing a decision upon it, will be collected in the course of the proposed inquiry. It will be of especial interest to estimate the enhancement of price due, in the more remote localities, to the necessity of long carriage by road, and the extent to which, if they had been more accessible by railway, the natural competition of trade would have diminished both the expense falling upon the Government, and the sufferings to which all classes were exposed from the dearness of provisions before the time had arrived when they were compelled to become applicants for Government relief.

21. I have indicated the principal matters in respect to which the proposed Commission may gather facts and make recommendations which will assist the Government in devising measures to protect the people from the calamities following upon excessive drought. But nothing that I have written must be held to preclude them from pursuing any inquiries which, in their judgment, are calculated to attain this object.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1140, dated Calcutta, the 8th February 1878.

With the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, and under the instructions contained in paragraph 6 of his despatch No. 2, dated 10th January, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Major-General Richard Strachey, R. E., F.R.S., to be President of the Famine Commission, the other members of which will be appointed hereafter.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Additional Secretary to the Government of India.

THE INDIAN MAIL CONTRACT.

LAST December the Madras Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the Secretary of Her Majesty's Post Master General, London, regarding the existing postal contract for the carriage of the Indian mails from and to England. To this letter, Mr. J. Tilley, the Secretary of the Post Master General, London, replied as follows on the 18th ultimo:—"Having laid before the Post Master General your letter of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed by His Lordship to state to you, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce at Madras, that he has already given notice to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of his intention to terminate, on the 1st February 1880, their contract for the conveyance of East India and Chinese mails. His Lordship desires me to add that no time shall be lost in considering the conditions under which tenders for a new service shall be invited, and that, at the proper time, due consideration shall be given to the suggestions made by the Madras Chamber of Commerce."

THE SIEGE AND CAPTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE BY MAHOMET II.

AT the present time, when Constantinople, after remaining for four centuries in the hands of the Turks, is likely to become a possession of one or other of the Christian Powers, it may interest our readers to be reminded how the Turks took the city. We therefore quote below Gibbon's splendid account of the successful siege undertaken by the army of Mahomet II.:—

Of the triangle which composes the figure of Constantinople, the two sides along the sea were made inaccessible to an enemy; the Propontis by nature and the harbour by art. Between the two waters, the basis of the triangle, the land side was protected by a double wall and a deep ditch of the depth of one hundred feet. Against this line of fortifications, which Pharanza, an eye-witness, prolonges to the measure of six miles, the Ottomans directed their principal attack; and the emperor, after distributing the service and command of the most perilous stations, undertook the defence of the external wall. In the first days of the siege the Greek soldiers descended into the ditch, or sallied into the field; but they soon discovered, that in the proportion of their numbers, one Christian was of more value than twenty Turks; and, after these bold preludes, they were prudently content to maintain the rampart with their missile weapons. Nor should this prudence be accused of pusillanimity. The nation was indeed pusillanimous and base; but the last Constantine deserves the name of an hero: his noble band of volunteers was inspired with Roman virtue, and the foreign auxiliaries supported the honour of the Western chivalry. The incessant vollies of lances and arrows were accompanied with the smoke, the sound, and the fire of their musketry and cannon. Their small arms discharged at the same time several balls of lead, commonly the size of a walnut; and, according to the closeness of the ranks and the force of the powder, several breast-plates and bodies were transpierced by the same shot. But the Turkish approaches were soon sank in trenches, or covered with ruins. Each day added to the science of the Christians; but their inadequate stock of gunpowder was wasted in the operations of each day. Their ordnance was not powerful, either in size or number; and if they possessed some heavy cannon they feared to plant them on the walls, lest the aged structure should be shaken and overthrown by their explosion. The discovery of a secret had been revealed to the Moslems; by whom it was employed with the superior energy of zeal, riches, and despotism. The great cannon of Mahomet has been separately noticed, an important and visible object in the history of the times; but that enormous engine was flanked by two fellows almost of equal magnitude: the long order of the Turkish Artillery was pointed against the walls; fourteen batteries thundered at once on the most accessible places; and of one of these it is ambiguously expressed, that it was mounted with one hundred and thirty guns, or that it discharged one hundred and thirty bullets. Yet, in the power and activity of the Sultan, we may discern the infancy of the new science. Under a master who counted the moments, the great cannon could be loaded and fired no more than seven times in one day. The heated metal unfortunately burst; several workmen were destroyed; and the skill of an artist was admired who bethought himself of preventing the danger and the accident by pouring oil after each explosion into the mouth of the cannon.

The first random shots were productive of more sound than effect; and it was by the advice of a Christian that the engineers were taught to level their aim against the two opposite sides of the salient angle of a bastion. Towers imperfect, the weight and repetition of the fire made some impression on the walls, and the Turks, pushing their approaches to the edge of the ditch, attempted to fill the enormous chasm and to build a road to the assault. Innumerable fascines, and hogsheads, and trunks of trees were heaped on each other; and such was the impetuosity of the throng, that the foremost and the weakest were pushed headlong down the precipice, and instantly buried under the accumulated mass. To fill the ditch was the toil of the besiegers; to clear away the rubbish was the safety of the besieged; and, after a long and bloody conflict, the work that had been woven in the day was still unravelled in the night. The next resource of Mahomet was the practice of mines, but the soil was rocky; in every attempt he was stopped and undermined by the Christian engineers; nor had the art been yet invented of replenishing those subterraneous passages with gunpowder, and blowing whole towers and cities into air. A circumstance that distinguishes the siege of Constantinople, is the re-union of the ancient and modern artillery. The cannon were intermingled with the mechanical engines for casting stones and darts; the bullet and the battering-ram were directed against the same walls; nor had the discovery of gunpowder superseded the use of the liquid and unextinguishable fire. A wooden turret of the largest size was advanced on rollers: this portable magazine of ammunition and fascines was protected by a threefold covering of bulls' hides; incessant vollies were securely discharged from the loopholes; in the front, three doors were contrived for the alternate sally and retreat of the soldiers and workmen. They ascended by a staircase to the upper platform, and as high as the level of that platform, a scaling-ladder could be raised by pullies to form a bridge and grapple with the adverse rampart. By these various arts of annoyance, some as new as they were pernicious to the Greeks, the tower of St. Romanus was at length overturned: after a severe struggle, the Turks were repulsed from the breach and interrupted by darkness; but they trusted, that with the return of light they should review the attack with fresh vigour and decisive success. Of this pause of action, this interval of hope, each moment was improved by the activity of the Emperor and Justiniani, who passed the night on the spot, and urged the labours which involved the safety of the church and city. At the dawn of day, the impatient Sultan perceived, with astonishment and grief, that his wooden turret had been reduced to ashes; the ditch was cleared and restored; and the tower of St. Romanus was again strong and entire. He deplored the failure of his design and uttered a profane exclamation, that the word of the thirty-seven thousand prophets should not have compelled him to believe that such a work, in so short a time, could have been accomplished by the infidels.

The generosity of the Christian princes was cold and tardy; but in the first apprehension of a siege, Constantine had negociated, in the isles of the Archipelago, the Morea, and Sicily, the most indispensable supplies. As early as the beginning of April, five great ships equipped for merchandise and war would have sailed from the harbour of Chios had not the wind blown obstinately from the north. One of these ships bore the Imperial flag; the remaining four belonged to the Genoese; and they were laden with wheat and barley, with wine, oil, and vegetables, and, above all, with soldiers and mariners, for the service of the capital. After a tedious delay, a gentle breeze, and, on the second day, a strong gale from the south carried them through the Hellespont and the Propontis: but the city was already invested by sea and land; and the Turkish fleet, at the entrance of the Bosphorus, was stretched from shore to shore, in the form of a crescent, to intercept, or at least to repel these bold auxiliaries. The reader who has present to his mind the geographical picture of Constantinople will conceive and admire the greatness of the spectacle. The five Christian ships continued to advance with joyful shouts and a full press both of sails and oars against an hostile fleet of three hundred vessels; and the rampart, the camps, the coasts of Europe and Asia were lined with innumerable speculators, who anxiously awaited the event of this momentous succour. At the first view that even could not appear doubtful; the superiority of the Moslems was beyond all measure or account; and, in a calm, their numbers and valour must inevitably have prevailed. But their hasty and imperfect navy had been created, not by the genius of the people, but by the will of the Sultan; in the height of their prosperity, the Turks have acknowledged that if God had given them the earth he had left the sea to the infidels; and a series of defeats, and a progress of decay, has established the truth of their modest confession. Except eighteen gallies of some force, the rest of their fleet consisted of open boats rudely constructed and awkwardly managed, crowded with troops and destitute of cannon; and, since courage arises in a great measure from the consciousness of strength, the bravest of the Janizaries might tremble on a new element. In the Christian squadron, five stout and lofty ships were guided by skilful pilots, and manned with the veterans of Italy and Greece, long practised in the arts and perils of the sea. Their weight was directed to sink or to scatter the weak obstacles that impeded their passage; their artillery swept the waters; their liquid fire was poured on the heads of the adversaries, who, with the design of boarding, presumed to approach them; and the winds and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators. In this conflict, the Imperial vessel, which had been almost overpowered, was rescued by the Genoese; but the Turks, in a distant and closer attack, were twice repulsed with considerable loss. Mahomet himself sat on horseback on the beach to encourage their valour by his voice and presence, by the promise of reward, and by fear, more potent than the fear of the enemy. The passions of his soul, even the gestures of his body, seemed to imitate the actions of the combatants; and, as if he had been the lord of nature, he spurred his horse with a fearless and impotent effort into the sea. His loud reproaches and the clamours of the camp urged the Ottomans to a third attack, more fatal and bloody than the two former; and I must repeat, though I cannot credit, the evidence of Phranza, who affirms from their own mouth that they lost above twelve thousand men in the slaughter of the day. They fled in disorder to the shelter of Europe and Asia, while the Christian Squadron, triumphant and unhurt, steered along the Bosphorus, and securely anchored within the chain of the harbour. In the confidence of victory, they boasted that the whole Turkish power must have yielded to their arms; but the Admiral, or Captain Bashaw, found some consolation for a painful wound in his eye, by representing that acoident as the cause of his defeat. Such Ogli was a renegade of the race of the Bulgarian princes; his military character was tainted with the unpopular vice of avarice; and under the despotism of the prince or people misfortune is a sufficient evidence of guilt. His rank and services were annihilated by the displeasure of Mahomet. In the royal presence, the Captain Bashaw was extended on the ground by four slaves, and received one hundred strokes with a golden rod: his death had been pronounced; and he adored the clemency of the Sultan, who was satisfied with the milder punishment of confiscation and exile. The introduction of this supply revived the hopes of the Greeks and accused the supineness of their western allies. Amidst the deserts of Anatolia and the rocks of Palestine, the millions of the crusaders had buried themselves in a voluntary and inevitable grave, but the situation of the Imperial city was strong against her enemies, and accessible to her friends; and a rational and moderate armament of the maritime States might have saved the relics of the Roman name and maintained a Christian fortress in the heart of the Ottoman Empire. Yet this was the sole and feeble attempt for the deliverance of Constantinople: the more distant powers were ignorant of its danger; and the ambassador of Hungary, or at least of Hunyades, resided in the Turkish camp to remove the fears and to direct the operations of the Sultan.

It was difficult for the Greeks to penetrate the secret of the diwan; yet the Greeks are persuaded that a resistance so obstinate and surprising had fatigued the perseverance of Mahomet. He began to meditate a retreat, and the siege would have been speedily raised if the ambition and jealousy of the second vizier had not opposed the perfidious advice

masters, and dispersed in remote servitude through the provinces of the Ottoman empire. Among these we may notice some remarkable characters. The historian Phranza, first chamberlain and principal secretary, was involved with his family in the common lot. After suffering four months the hardships of slavery, he recovered his freedom; in the ensuing winter he ventured to Adrianople, and ransomed his wife from the *mir bashi*, or master of horse; but his two children, in the flower of youth and beauty, had been seized for the use of Mahomet himself. The daughter of Phranza died in the seraglio, perhaps a virgin; his son, in the fifteenth year of his age, preferred death to infamy, and was stabbed by the hand of the royal lover. A deed thus inhuman cannot surely be expiated by the taste and liberality with which he released a Grecian matron and her two daughters, on receiving a Latin ode from Philelphus, who had chosen a wife in that old family. The pride or cruelty of Mahomet would have been most sensibly gratified by the capture of a Roman legate; but the dexterity of Cardinal Isidore eluded the search and he escaped from Galata in a plebeian habit. The chain and entrance of the outward harbour was still occupied by the Italian ships of merchandise and war. They had signalized their valour in the siege; they embraced the moment of retreat, while the Turkish mariners were dissipated in the pillage of the city. When they hoisted sail, the beach was covered with a suppliant lamentable crowd; but the means of transportation were scanty; the Venetians and Genoese selected their countrymen; and notwithstanding the fairest promises of the Sultan, the inhabitants of Galata evacuated their houses, and embarked with their most precious effects.

In the fall and the sack of great cities, an historian is condemned to repeat the tale of uniform calamity: the same effects must be produced by the same possessions; and when those passions may be indulged without control, small alas! is the difference between civilized and savage man. Amidst the vague exclamations of bigotry and hatred, the Turks are not accused of a wanton and immoderate effusion of Christian blood; but according to their maxims (the maxims of antiquity) the lives of the vanquished were forfeited; and the legitimate reward of the conqueror was derived from the service, the sale, or the ransom of his captives of both sexes. The wealth of Constantinople had been granted by the Sultan to his victorious troops; and the rapine of an hour is more productive than the industry of years. But as no regular division was attempted of the spoil, the respective shares were not determined by merit; and the rewards of valour were stolen away by the followers of the camp who had declined the toil and danger of the battle. The narrative of their depredations could not afford either amusement or instruction; the total amount in the last poverty of the Empire has been valued at four millions of ducats; and of this sum a small part was the property of the Venetians, the Genoese, the Florentines, and the merchants of Ancona. Of these foreigners, the stock was improved in quick and perpetual circulation, but the riches of the Greeks were displayed in the idle ostentation of places and wardrobes, or deeply buried in treasures of ingots and old coin lest it should be demanded at their hands for the defence of their country. The profanation and plunder of the monasteries and churches excited the most tragic complaints. The dome of St. Sophia itself, the earthly heaven, the second firmament, the vehicle of the cherubim, the throne of the glory of God, was despoiled of the oblations of ages; and the gold and silver, the pearls and jewels, the vases and sacerdotal ornaments, were most wickedly converted to the service of mankind. After the divine images had been stripped of all that could be valuable to a profane eye, the canvass, or the wood, was torn, or broken, or burnt, or trod under foot, or applied in the stables or the kitchen, to the vilest uses. The example of sacrilege was imitated, however, from the Latin conquerors of Constantinople; and the treatment which Christ, the Virgin, and the Saints had sustained from the guilty Catholic, might be inflicted by the zealous Mussulman on the monuments of idolatry. Perhaps, instead of joining the public clamour, a philosopher will observe that in the decline of the arts the workmanship could not be more valuable than the work, and that a fresh supply of visions and miracles would speedily be renewed by the craft of the priest and the credulity of the people. He will more seriously deplore the loss of the Byzantine libraries, which were destroyed or scattered in the general confusion; one hundred and twenty thousand manuscripts are said to have disappeared, ten volumes might be purchased for a single ducat, and the same ignominious price, too high perhaps for a shelf of theology, included the whole works of Aristotle and Homer, the noblest productions of the science and literature of ancient Greece. We may reflect with pleasure, that an inestimable portion of our classic treasure was safely deposited in Italy, and that the mechanics of a German town have invented an art which derides the havoc of time and barbarism.

From the first hour of the memorable twenty-ninth of May disorder and rapine prevailed in Constantinople till the eighth hour of the same day, when the Sultan himself passed in triumph through the gate of St. Romanus. He was attended by his viziers, bashaws, and guards, each of whom (says a Byzantine historian) was robust as Hercules, dexterous as Apollo, and equal in battle to any ten of the race of ordinary mortals.

The conqueror gazed with satisfaction and wonder on the strange though splendid appearance of the domes and palaces, so dissimilar from the style of Oriental architecture. In the hippodrome, or *atmeidan*, his eye was attracted by the twisted column of the three serpents; and, as a trial of his strength, he shattered with his iron mace or battle-axe the under-jaw of one of these monsters, which in the eye of the Turks were the idols or talismans of the city. At the principal door of St. Sophia he alighted from his horse and entered the dome, and such was his jealous regard for that monument of his glory, that on observing a zealous Mussulman in the act of breaking the marble pavement, he admonished him with his scymetar, that if the spoil and captives were granted to the soldiers, the public and private buildings had been reserved for the prince. By his command the metropolis of the Eastern church was transformed into a mosque: the rich and portable instruments of superstition had been removed; the coffers were thrown down; and the walls, which were covered with images and mosaics, were washed and purified, and restored to a state of naked simplicity. On the same day, or on the ensuing Friday, the *muezin* or crier ascended the most lofty turret, and proclaimed the *ezen* or public invitation in the name of God and his prophet; the imam preached; and Mahomet the Second performed the *namaz* or prayer and thanksgiving on the great altar, where the Christian mysteries had so lately been celebrated before the last of the Cæsars. From St. Sophia he proceeded to the august but desolate mansion of an hundred successors of the great Constantine, but which in a few hours had been stripped off the pomp of royalty. A melancholy reflection on the vicissitudes of human greatness forced itself on his mind, and he repeated an elegant distich of Persian poetry: "The spider has wove his web in the imperial place; and the owl hath sung her watch-song on the tower of Afrasiab."

Yet his mind was not satisfied, nor the victory seemed complete, till he was informed of the fate of Constantine; whether he had escaped or been made prisoner, or had fallen in the battle. Two Janizaries claimed the honour and reward of his death: the body, under a heap of slain, was discovered by the golden eagles embroidered on his shoes. The Greeks acknowledged with tears the head of their late Emperor; and, after exposing the bloody trophy, Mahomet bestowed on his rival the honours of a decent funeral. After his decease Lucas Notaras, great duke and first minister of the empire, was the most important prisoner. When he offered his person and his treasures at the foot of the throne, "And why," said the indignant Sultan, "did you not employ these treasures in the defence of your prince and country?" "They were yours," answered the slave, "God had reserved them for your hands." "If he reserved them for me," replied the despot, "how have you presumed to withhold them so long by a fruitless and fatal resistance?" The great duke alleged the obstinacy of the strangers, and some secret encouragement from the Turkish vizier; and from this perilous interview he was at length dismissed with the assurance of pardon and protection. Mahomet condescended to visit his wife, a venerable princess oppressed with sickness and grief; and his consolation for her misfortunes was in the most tender strain of humanity and filial reverence. A similar clemency was extended to the principal officers of State, of whom several were ransomed at his expense; and during some days he declared himself the friend and father of the vanquished people. But the scene was soon changed, and before his departure the hippodrome streamed with the blood of his noblest captives. His perfidious cruelty is execrated by the Christians, they adorn with the colours of heroic martyrdom the execution of the great duke and his two sons; and his death is ascribed to the generous refusal of delivering his children to the tyrant's lust. Yet a Byzantine historian has dropped an unguarded word of conspiracy, deliverance, and Italian succour: such treason may be glorious; but the rebel who bravely ventures has justly forfeited his life; nor should we blame a conqueror for destroying the enemies whom he can no longer trust. On the 18th of June, the victorious Sultan returned to Adrianople, and smiled at the base and hollow embassies of the Christian princes, who viewed their approaching ruin in the fall of the Eastern empire.

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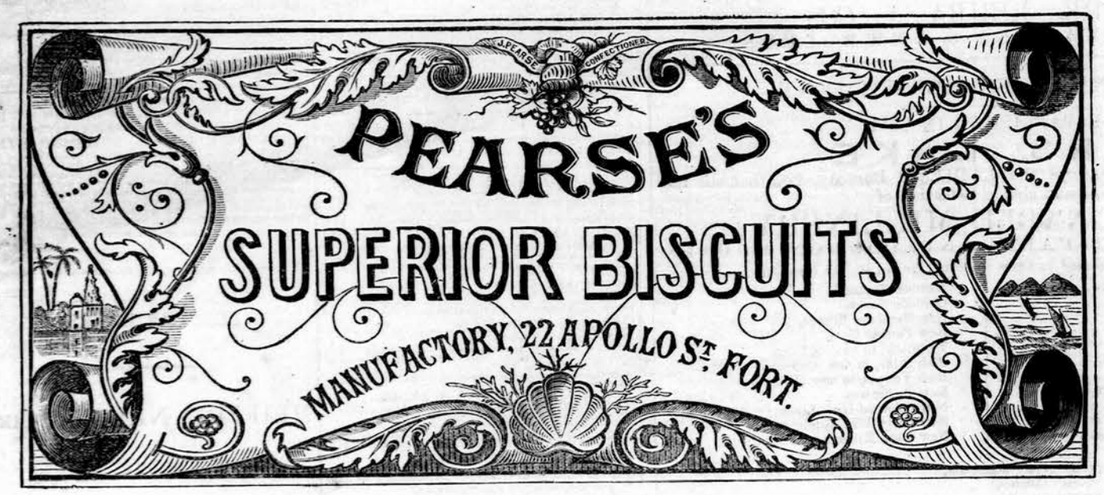

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25 0	26 12	CHABLIS, La Moutonne, fine White...	26 0	28 0
16 12	18 12	CHABLIS, light, pleasant Wine ...	17 8	19 0
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CASH. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Qts. Rs. A.	STILL GERMAN WINES.	CREDIT. Per 1 dozen Quarts or 2 dozen Pints. Qts. Rs. A.	Qts. Rs. A.
46 4	48 4	HOCK, JOHANNISBERGER, superior	48 8	50 8
38 12	...	„ MARCOBRUNNER ...	40 8	..
32 8	...	LIEBFRAUMILCH	34 0	...
28 12	30 8	HOCK, RUDESHEIMER, mellow ...	30 0	32 0
24 0	26 0	„ HOCHHEIMER, fine flavoured.	25 0	27 0
18 12	21 8	„ LAUBENHEIMER, light, refreshing	19 8	22 8
25 8	27 4	RED HOCK, ASSMANHAUSER, most agreeable...	26 8	28 8
29 4	...	STEIN-WEIN in BOCKSBEUTEL...	30 8	...
29 12	31 8	MOSELLE, BRAUNBERGER, delicate...	31 0	33 0
		CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.		
24 12		Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy ... (*)	25 8	
13 4		„ in Flasks ... (*)	13 12	
8 0		„ Half Flasks ... (*)	8 4	
26 8		White Capsule, delicate flavor ... (**)	27 8	
14 4		„ in Flasks .. (**)	14 12	
30 0		Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ... (***)	31 0	
16 0		„ in Flasks... (***)	16 0	
32 12		Black Capsule, old, pale ... (****)	34 0	
17 4		„ in Flasks... (****)	18 0	
42 4		Black Capsule, extra superior, rare 20 years old	44 0	
21 4		RUM, the finest old Jamaica ...	22 0	
24 12		„ extra quality	25 8	
19 8		„ fine "Pineapple"	20 0	
21 4		GIN, London Old Tom, first quality...	22 0	
21 4		FIELD'S GIN	22 0	
22 4		WHISKY, Irish and Scoth, fine, old, pure	23 0	
24 12		„ Scotch, fine, old, pure, extra quality	25 8	
17 8		GENEVA, in flasks, the best ...	18 0	
17 8		SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Disceptic Cordial ...	18 0	
		LIQUEURS.		
46 8	48 8	CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange and White	48 0	50 0
6 12	...	CHARTREUSE GREEN, per Bottle...	7 0	...
5 12	...	Do. YELLOW „ ...	6 0	...
50 4	54 4	MARASCHINO DE ZARA, best ...	52 0	56 0
46 8	...	NOYEAU DE MARTINIQUE ...	48 0	...
36 8	...	CREME DE NOYEAU	38 0	...
37 0	39 0	CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	38 8	40 8
19 12	...	ORANGE BITTERS, best... ...	20 8	...
29 4	...	"KILL THE CROW" BITTERS ...	30 8	...
...	27 0	ASSORTED LIQUEURS, Choice		28 0

Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.	COGNAC IN JARS.	Per Gal Without Jar. Rs. A.
13 12	COGNAC, * * * *...	14 4
11 14	„ * * *	12 4
10 0	„ * *	10 4
9 8	„ *	9 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. We keep stocks of Sherries and Cognacs in Wood. An allowance for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriage to godown.

Empty Jar 1 Gallon ... ... Rs. 2 0 Each.
Do. do. 2 „ ... ... „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ ... ... „ 4 0 „

Wood Taps Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

4 Gals. per Jar. Rs. A.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. A.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. A.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		4 Gals. per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
42 4	123 0	238 12	468 8	Vino Puro ...	44	134	260	510
38 4	112 4	215 8	423 8	Manzanilla ...	40	122	234	460
35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12	Yellow Seal...	37	112	217	420
34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12	Vino de Pasto.	36	102	195	380
32 12	79 12	151 8	297 12	White Seal ...	34	86	163	320

The Quarter-Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps Rs. 1½, Plated Taps Rs. 4, extra.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
254 4	ST. JULIEN	276 0
223 8	CANTENAC	242 0
181 4	ST. ESTEPHE	195 0
131 12	MEDOC	140 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

REGISTERED No. 6—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,053.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.* In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country. In Advance.		In Arrear.	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

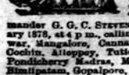
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "INDIA," 1,069 Tons, 142 H P., Commander G. G. C. Stevenson, on SATURDAY, the 16th February 1878, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppy, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapalam, Pondicherry Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place whose inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE, Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the CHINSURA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. W. Allen, on TUESDAY, the 12th February 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bundor, and Clutch Mandvie.

The S. S. CHINSURA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 14th February 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, of each month, on the 1st,

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£6	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Without food.

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st May 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. TYRIAN,
BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT,
VIA SUEZ CANAL,
SAILING 20TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

Passage Money.....Rs. 400.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 31st January 1878.

HALL LINE.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT,
AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND
via NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,109 Tons register, 300 H P nominal, Captain Frank Furr will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain Brand, on the 6th March,
and by the
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. Collin, on the 20th March,
and by the
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. Shaw, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under:—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2,377	424	...February 16
ITALIA	2,248	424	...March 16
OLYMPIA	2,630	424	... ,, 30
INDIA	2,289	500	...April 17
MACEDONIA	2,272	426	...May 1
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	... ,, 8

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... ,, 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

MR. DAVID MacIVER'S Steamer TUSCANY, Capt. Gocch, will sail from BOMBAY about 2nd March. To be followed by the SICILY, Captain Green, during the middle of April.

The vessels can take a few passengers by special agreement.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th February 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.

THE S. S. ZANTE, Captain Shilston, from LIVERPOOL, has ARRIVED and will DISCHARGE in the SASSOON DOCK. CONSIGNEES are requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it has previously been passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1878
— BANGALORE ..	2063	500	E. G. Stead	18th Feb.
(c) MIRZAPORE ..	3763	650	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE ..	1900	350	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(c) MONGOLIA ..	2833	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA ..	2726	450	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(c) INDUS ..	3470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI ..	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(c) AUSTRALIA ..	3663	600	G. F. Cates	8th do
— SUMATRA ..	2488	450	C. Anderson	15th do
(c) BOKHARA ..	2932	450	W. D Anderson	22nd do
— BANGALORE ..	2063	500	E. G. Stead	29th do
(c) HINDUSTAN ..	3143	600	W. W. Hawkwood	6th May
— CHINA ..	2016	400	T. Alderton	13th do
(c) DECCAN ..	3429	550	G. D. Gaby	20th do

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK.
Bombay, 19th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	19th Feb.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	5th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	19th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	1st March.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	29th ,,
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	26th April.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to
J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 6th February 1878. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES:—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt)..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton ..... ,, 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the
"ANCHOR" LINE
are available at the following rates:—
BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the
"HALL" LINE
are available as follows:—
BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

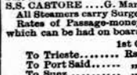
TO FOLLOW THE CITY OF POONAH.
S. S. BELLONA, 2,000 TONS.
SAILING ABOUT THE 25TH FEBRUARY.

THE above Steamer offers excellent accommodation to a limited number of First and Second Class Passengers for Liverpool.

1st Class, Rs. 450. 2nd Class, Rs. 300.

For Passage and Shipping Baggage, apply to
WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT,
SAILING ABOUT FEBRUARY 13,
S. S. CITY OF POONAH,
2,283 Tons.



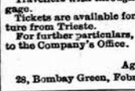
THIS magnificent and well-known Steamer (formerly on the Calcutta Line) will sail about the above date. She has excellent accommodation for Saloon Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Passage Money...Rs. 500.

For Passage or Shipping Baggage apply to
WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.;
Passenger Agents, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates:—

Vessels.	Capt.	Disp. Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3737	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich	3507	400	on 25th Mar. ,,
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Rossich	4211	250	on 15th Apr. ,,
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3500	400	on 10th May. ,,
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3737	250	on 27th ,, ,,

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

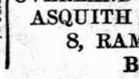
Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, February 12, 1878.



Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LAST NIGHT.

BENEFIT OF
MR. FAIRCLOUGH.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT THE
GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIAN,
MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH,
WILL MAKE HIS SEVENTH AND LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY
ON FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1878,
IN HIS CELEBRATED IMPERSONATION OF
"RICHELIEU,"
IN LORD LYTTON'S DRAMA,
"RICHELIEU."

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

RICHELIEU ..... MR. B. FAIRCLOUGH.
Louis the Thirteenth ..... Gentleman Amateur.
Joseph ..... Mr. H. Vernon.
Baradas ..... ,, J. Batson.
The Chevalier de Manjerat ..... ,, M. Comerford.
The Sieur de Beringhen ..... ,, J. Morris.
Gaston ..... ,, Smythe.
Higuet ..... ,, Dillon.
Francois ..... Mrs. H. Vernon
Marion de Sorme ..... Lady Amateur.
JULIE DE MORTEMAR ..... MISS ELCIA MAY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3
Stalls	,, 2
Gallery	,, 1-8
Pit	,, 1

Doors open at 8-30; performance at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

BOMBAY RACES, 1878.

CORRECT CARDS of the RACES, which commence from TO-DAY, can be obtained at the Caxton Printing Works, Meadow Street.

JOHN S. MAIDMENT,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

13th February, 1878.

T. W. PLANT and Co., Manufacturers of General Hardware, (Safes. &c.) and Merchants of Birmingham and London, require the SERVICES of an ENERGETIC and ENTERPRISING AGENT in BOMBAY to obtain ORDERS on COMMISSION and to whom a good and equitable return will be made. Only those with a thorough knowledge of indenters need apply. First Class reference and security if required, are necessary. Apply to the Head Offices, 46, Arcade, Birmingham.

ESTABLISHED 1847.
CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.

LOCKETS,
GOLD AND SILVER,
FOR
TWO AND FOUR PORTRAITS,

No. 47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

PATRON.
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COMMITTEE beg to announce that, for the convenience of Members residing at a distance, arrangements have been made for EXTRA WEEKLY PRACTICES on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS, at the Town Hall, at half-past 5 o'clock, in addition to the Friday evening practices at 9 o'clock. All Members can attend either or both practices. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the Society can intimate the same to any of the Members of the Committee, or to the Honorary Secretary, 11, Hummum Street.

The FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th instant.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are INVITED by the Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company for the CONSTRUCTION of MANAGER'S BUNGALOW, COTTON GODOWNS and SUBSIDIARY WORKS. Plans, conditions of contract and forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of D. GOSTLING, Esquire, Architect, Byculla Bridge. Sealed Tenders to be sent in to the undersigned on or before MONDAY, the 25th instant.

The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of Local Committee,
JAMES H. LATIMER,
Secretary in Bombay.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

SPORTING AMMUNITION.

CAPS. CARTRIDGES. POWDER. SHOT. WADDING. SUNDRIES.

NEW MATERIALS AND APPLIANCES
Of every description
IMPORTED ON INTRODUCTION TO HOME USE.
Detailed priced Catalogue on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
COPE'S "BOUQUET" & "PEERLESS," per box of 100 .. Rs.	2 10
WILLS'S "PASSING CLOUDS," per box of 100	2 10
REAL TURKISH, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1878.

TREACHER & Co.'s
BINOCULAR FIELD & OPERA GLASSES,

With Achromatic Lenses, are unsurpassed for field of range and clear and sharp definition.

The Company's three change Glasses adapted for the
THEATRE, RACE COURSE, OR USE AT SEA,
are highly finished Instruments.

Assortments in Morocco or Russia Leather, with Japanned or Aluminium mounts, and single or double draw adjusting tubes, now on sale.

Prices from Rs. 18 to Rs. 80 each.

TREACHER & COMPNY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

BAZAAR, JOHN CONNON SCHOOL, continued TO-MORROW, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, from 2 to 7 and 8 to 10. AUCTION SALES by AMATEUR AUCTIONEER at 5-30 and 8 15, Admission at 5, Eight Annas, and at 8, Four Annas.

WANTED TO BORROW, Rs. 1,000. Good security and interest. Apply stating Terms to T. W., care of *Gazette* Office.

WANTED BOARD and LODGING for a Lady, Gentleman and four children. Terms Moderate. Apply to M.D., at the Office of this paper.

FOR SALE, an Oscillating Double-action Condensing ENGINE (Marine), 40 H. P. nominal, complete, almost new. Apply to this Office.

THE BRITISH INDIA REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD ROOMS have been OPENED. Wines and Spirits are of the best quality. Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner supplied at Rs. 60 per month. H. ASHES, Hummum St. Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES made to order. J. PEABSE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs. 117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,,	,,	142	,, 68
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,,	,,	168	,, 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,,	,,	160	,, 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,,	,,	161	,, 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,,	,,	198	,, 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	,,	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	,,	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	,,	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ..from	,,	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	,,	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from	,,	8
Ditto Engraved ..... ,, from	,,	10

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150

These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.

18-Carat Gold Hunting Watch of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.	
Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.

Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.
A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.

All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all the new Colours.
Moss Silk.

Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Gauze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES (White) for GENTLEMEN.

Patterns and Prices sent on application, "Post Free."

"WEDDING and MOURNING" Orders specially attended to.
"LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP."

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE,"
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

December, 12th 1877.

For Sale at this Office,

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 5 pp
Price—Four Annas.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor's Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Boorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses at from up-country will meet with a ready market.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Re. 1-4, and for single Copy, One Anna.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,
WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
Issued on the 1st November 1877.
In pamphlet form, price 8 as.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perr Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the World.

Beware of Imitations exposed for Sale in the Ind an Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

MAMMOTH EXHIBITION OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

FOUR ALLIED SHOWS COMBINED IN ONE.

ALL FOR ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

POPULAR PRICES CONTINUED.

OPERFRMANCES EVERY EVENING AT NINE SHARP.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS AT HALF-PAST 3 SHARP.

Every effort of zeal and enterprise has been called into requisition to make this the model entertainment of the day, and for magnitude, superiority, and sterling excellence in all departments, has no superior, no equal.

We trey on our merits for the Patronage of the Public.

PRICES AS USUAL.

FRAMJEE CO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13TH FEB. 1878.

THE political situation in Europe becomes more critical every day, and after the telegrams received this morning the general feelings in commercial circles here is that an open rupture betwixt England and Russia cannot be much longer averted. The effect of this is naturally to unsettle business of every kind, and regarded simply from a commercial point of view, a declaration of war would be more acceptable than the present state of suspense.

Consols in London yesterday receded from 95⅝ to 95½. French Rentes from 110 to 109½. Enfaced Rupee Paper was unaltered; the London General Produce Markets were unmoved; and Wheat to arrive was as last quoted; but Seeds were reported firmer, and Reuter's quotations show an advance of 9d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed to arrive and 1s. 6d. ex-Wharehouse and 3d. in Calcutta Rapeseed ex-Wharehouse.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was dull at unaltered prices, and Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed with prices irregular and in favour of buyers, estimated sales only 7,000 bales. Reuter repeats previous spot quotations, but so far as Surats are concerned these are simply nominal, the real test of the state of the market being in arrivals. Unfortunately the public telegrams only give arrival prices at intervals, but we learn to-day through other channels that Fair Omrawuttee, February-March shipment via Cape, is now quoted at 4¾d. per lb., which is equivalent to a decline of ¼d. The American receipts this week look like being more moderate, but in the face of a possible declaration of war, they have ceased to exercise a paramount influence, as may be seen from the fact of futures having again given way 1-16d., May shipment being now quoted at 11⅛ cents. per lb.

The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts ...	23,000	24,000	17,000
Four days' do. ...	65,000	68,000	60,000
Total since 1st Sept...	3,305,000	3,353,000	3,242,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 54½d. per oz.

At the usual weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon, an advance of one per cent. was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount, making the charge for fixed loans 6 and on demand 7 per cent. The movement is mainly due to the increased demand for money for Calcutta and only partially to local influences, but it does not come unexpectedly after the statement issued on Monday, and the effect is accordingly pretty well discounted.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates and with steady advices from Calcutta, a fair amount of paper offering, and the probability that the Bank of Bombay's rates would be raised, it seemed likely at first that quotations would be maintained. Whether in anticipation, however, of to-day's allotments of Council drafts going at easier rates, or for some other reason not yet apparent on the surface of things, the Banks showed much more willingness to buy than sell as the day advanced, and at the close a decline of 1-16d. per rupee has practically been established. We now quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d. to 13-16	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Credits, 4 months' sight..	1s. 9 3-32d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ...	1s. 9¼d.	,,
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-8-6.	

On Calcutta, the rate for demand drafts is firm at ¼ per cent. premium. For 60 days' sight the nominal quotation is still ¼ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very unsettled owing to the tenor of political advices. In the forenoon it was difficult to obtain a reliable quotation, and Rs. 93 was talked of for Fours, but it is reported that business has since been done at Rs. 93¾, which may accordingly be taken as the quotation. Fours-and-a-half we call nominally Rs. 94; Fives-and-a-half Rs. 102½ to ¾.

THE SHARE MARKET has fluctuated considerably during the day, although the extent of actual business done has not been large. Bank of Bombays have declined to 38 per cent. premium, but other Bank shares are unchanged. In Land Companies we notice a decline of Rs. 10 in Mazagons and Rs. 2½ in Port Cannings. Press Companies are very dull, and have undergone a general decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the fluctuations have been wider than in any other shares, and quotations are difficult to give with any degree of exactitude, but as a general rule there is a drop of Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per share recorded.

In COTTON there was a moderate business doing in the morning, sellers having shown more inclination to meet buyers, but after receipt of the political advices business became very quiet and closes quite stagnant. Quotations for March delivery are:—

Good Ringunghaut.....	Rs. 200	per candy F. P.
Do. Broach	,, 205	,, ,,
Do. Oomra	,, 189	,, ,,
F. G. F. ,, ...	,, 184	,, ,,
G. F. ,, ...	,, 177	,, ,,
G. F. Dholleras	,, 182	,, ,,

SEEDS and WHEAT are nominally firmer, but we have not heard of higher prices having been paid.

FREIGHTS continue quiet. By steamer for Liverpool all this month's shipment £1 13 9 has been paid, but the current rate for ready shipment is still £1-12-6 and by sailing ship £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS continue extremely dull, and very little business has been done to-day, although sellers are willing to accept easier rates. Local goods are most depressed.

COALS have met an active speculative enquiry at slightly higher rates, but we have only heard of the sale of one steamer cargo of Davison's West Hartley to arrive at Rs. 18 per ton alongside, sellers having mostly withdrawn.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	690
National Bank of India.	10,000	500	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,8500	150	p.s.	1,125
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	880
Albert Ginning Co.....	200	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	400
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60		640
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45	p.s	435
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14	do	150
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	250	all	10	do	66
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	670
Colaba Press Co	500	1,850	all	50	do	475 xd
Dholleras P. and G. Co.	800	200	all	15	do	230 xd
East India Press Co....	382	1,000	all	100	do	980
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	2,250	50	do	950
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	40	do	310
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	300
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40	do	295
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25	do	325
Scin'a Press Co	400	850	750	60	do	440
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld-...	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,060
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600 nl.
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		850
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,065
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,150
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	100	p.s.	2,0.0
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..		70
Bhawanagar M. and P. Company	300	2,000	..	40	p.s.	1,350
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45	p.s*	980
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	200	all	15	p.s*	225
Broach Mills	1,000	150	all	10	p.s*	110
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s*	775
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60	p s*	990
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		635
Dharumsey Spinning ...	5,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	875
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,250
Great Eastern S. and W. Co.....	1,400	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,160
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	40	p.s.	9.0
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	..	..		750
Jeerajbhoy Cotton Mills ..	750	1,000	all	45	p.s*	930
Khandelah Spinning ...	750	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,160
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	830
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		675
Madras J. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	80	p.s*	1,175
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..		45
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25	p.s*	365
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	6	p.s.*	1,2.5
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,150
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		240
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50	p.s*	900
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..		750
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	600	2,000	all	..		600
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	345
Oriental	1,000	500	all	35	p.s.	710
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	..		880
Sonderdas Spinning ...	600	1,000	all	75	p.s.	700
Do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125	p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		925
Victoria Mills	350	1,000	all	40	Rs.	650

*Per Share for the half-year.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 12th February 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 979
Temperature of the Air.....	75 0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	67 1
Dew Point	62 0
Relative humidity of Air	6 475
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)....	80 4
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)..	67 6
General Direction of wind	NNW, N, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	357.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. P. HELENA, 1,037 tons, Captain J. Lilly, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S. P. DALTON, 839 tons, Captain P. D. Eager, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE BARQUE A. ROBINSON, 1,197 tons, Captain H. C. Torbay, will sail to-day for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE S. P. ROSEND CASTLE, 1,126 tons, Captain A. Turpin, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE S. P. TEVIOT, 1,262 tons, Captain W. C. Nesbit, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 3rd Feb with a general cargo.

THE S. S. SEISTAN, 784 tons, Captain P. P. C. Tilmouth, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, and 60 deck passengers.

THE S. S. BRACKENFIELD, 1,118 tons, Captain W. Smith, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. KASHGAR, 1,514 tons, Captain E. S. Baker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, 17th Jan, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails, and the following cargo:—506 packages piece goods, 228 packages provisions, 33 packages oilmanstore, 32 bales twist, 10 cases cochineal, 12 cases umbrellas, 11 cases clocks, 1,100 blocks asphalt, 220 packages beer, 20 cases copper, 250 packages steel, 822 packages wine and spirit, 51 packages papers, 11 packages glassware, 54 budles and 18,329 bars iron, 61 drums oil, 2 cases boots, 30 bottles equivalent, 9 cases saffron, 877 boxes silver, 3 boxes specie, 13 packages munjeet, 4 packages gum, 38 packages wax, gum, and clover, and many packages merchandize.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Kashgar (s)...	Baker	Southampton, Jan 17.
	Teviot (s)...	Nesbit	Calcutta, Feb 3.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	Dalton (s)...	Eager	Kurrachee.
	Beaconsfield	Smith	Mar-eilles.
	Seistan (s)...	Tilmouth	P. Gulf.
	Helena (s)	Lilly	Rangoon.
	Rosend Castle(s)...	Turpin	Rangoon.

The barque A Robinson, Tarboy, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
8	Arethusa	Stiven	Mauritius, Dec 5.
	Allum Ghier	Williams	Bombay, Dec 29.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8—Steamer Enterprise, Ships Nearchus and City of Hankow. Scottish Chief and Sasof.

VESSEL SPOKEN.

By Arethusa—11th January Anglo American from Bombay for Callao in Lat 7-23 S, Long 84-29 E 14 days out, 6th February British ship, Q K N R, from Saugor for Visagapatam in Lat 20-22 N, Long 87-6 E.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
11	Tenasserim (s).....	.....	Rangoon.
	Czarewitch	.....	Rangoon.
	Selford(s).....	.....	Calcutta.
	Khedive (s)	.....	Calcutta.

Feb. DEPARTURES.

9	Puttialla (s).....	.....	Bombay.
	Ethiopia (s).....	.....	Calcutt.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per P and O Steamer Khedive:—From Madras to Southampton—Mrs Cubitt, Mr and Mrs F Doderet, Miss Newland, 2 children, and infant, Mr G Hammett, Mr Brodie, Rev W Elwes, Mr H Buckle.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
31	Bangalore, s., Stead, from Venice.	
31	Trinacria, ss, Hutchinson, from Bombay.	
31	Surat, ss, Burne, from Southampton.	
Feb.	2	Aibula, ss, Bradley, from Cardiff.
	2	Castore, ss, Marueig, from Trieste.
	2	Jamny Otto, ss, Hughson, from Shields.
	3	Dalton, ss, Edgar, from Port Said.
	3	Teheran, ss, Johnston, from Bombay.
	4	Bengala, ss, Cucianie, from Calcutta.
	4	Africa, P P ship, Marquis, from Meccow.
	5	Aveyron, F P ship, ——— from Toulon.
	6	Annamite, F P ship, LeCardinal, from Saigon.
	6	Prinz Friedrick Carl, ss, Mohr, from London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.		
31	Copia, ss, Tusker, to Bombay.	
31	Wild Swan, H M S, Powlett, to Red Sea.	
31	Trinacria, ss Hutchinson, to Naples.	
31	Surat, ss, Burne, to Calcutta.	
31	Bangalore, ss, Stead, to Bombay.	
Feb.	1	Negabilah E, ss, Vaughie, to Berbara.
	2	Rosa Mary, ss, Webster, to Bombay.
	2	Erl King, ss, Ferguson, to Bombay.
	2	Glide, barque, Beadle, to Zanzibar.
	3	Janny Otto, ss, Hughson, to Bombay.
	3	Dalton, ss, Edgar, to Bombay.
	4	Teheran, ss, Johnston, to London.
	4	Bengala, s., Cucianie, to Genova.
	6	Africa, P P ship, Marquis, to Lisbon.
	6	Aveyron, F P ship, ——, to Saigon.
	6	Annamite, F P ship, Le Cardinal, to Toulon.
	6	Prinz Friedrick Carl, ss, Mohr, to Penang.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Kwang Tung, I G S, Campbell, from Bombay.
Erl King, ss, Ferguson, from Red Sea.
Aibula, ss, Bradley, from Cardiff.

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—3,980 bundles hoop iron, Gaddum and Co.
Alethea s—2,244 bars and 400 bundles bars iron, Megjee Oomersey.
Europa s—306 bars iron, Megjee Oomersey.
Vespasian s—100 cases stout, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM CARDIFF.

Zeal s—200 cases copper sheets, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Winston s—1,634 bars iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union—50 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Thesealy s—9 cases oilmanstore, Goolamally Jewanjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Poonah s—17 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 41 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 55 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 110 bales hemp, Nurses Khuttow
Galatea s—594 cases myrabolleme, Soondeedass Damoder; 1,125 bales cotton, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 3 0 cwts myrabollems, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 15 bales cotton, Dhurumsee Velljee.
Penang s—195 cwts Buffalo horns, Pardhan Wallee.
Europa s—1 000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 193½ cwts myrabollems, Finley, Muir and Co; 3 bales wool, Chutturbhoo Assar; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 460 cwts wheat and 30 cwts mustard seed, Veerjee Hemraj; 150 cwts Gram, Khetsee Dhurumsee.
Childwall Halls—200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Buteshire s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Castor s—200 bales cotton, and 250 cwts coffee, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton, G Reifferscheid and Co; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 42 packages cloves, A Mondolfo and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bangalore s—267 bags coffee, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR NAPLES.

Europa s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Castor s—50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Bangalore s—427 bags coffee, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR GENOA.

Tyrian s—100 bales cotton, and 3,995 cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 10 bales skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Arch Druid s—100 bales cotton, A C Dady and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bangalore s—61 cwts coffee, C M Misree.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—300 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 250 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 26 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 14.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

659-77—Prescot and W—Luximibai vs Dadabhoy Ramjee—Janardhun and G.
691-77—Prescot and W—Luximibai vs Cowasjee Hormusjee—Janardhun and G.
281-76—Rimington, H and L—Hanivenvell Navolmull vs Heergopal Premsookdass and other—N N Kothare.
480-77—Rimington, H and L—Laukmidass Hunsraj vs Dewcorebai and others—Shapurjee and T
683-77—Palcrushna and B—Dossabhoy Eduljee vs Shriarushna Nana'hoy and another—In person.
712-77—Tyabjee and S—Ramchunder Helwai vs Khitseedass Hemotroy—Shapurjee and T.
695-77—Craigie, L and O—Zahna Begum vs Sakina Begum—Tyabjee and S.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

696-77—Crawford and B—E Vishnoo and others vs N Crustnajee K and others—Craigie, Land O and in person.

For determination under Sec 38 and 39 the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870.

In the matter of Government and Luxmon Sadasew and others. In person—F F Arbuthnot—Petitioner.

LONG C USE.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Hearn—Part heard.

(Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

For Investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.

In person—Hajee Mahomed, &c, vs Hajee Haleem Hajee Ismail. In person—Chandbee vs Omer Vullud Mahomed.

LONG CAUSE.

411-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—Hurrivulubdas Culliandas vs Gordhundas Narrotumdas—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.

CALENDAR FOR FEBRUARY, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon	17th, 4h. 7·9m. P.M.
Last Quarter.....	24th, 8h. 3·6m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Feb.					
Th. 14	.....	6 30	5 59	{ 8 18 m 9 28 a	2 55 m 3 50 a
Fr. 15	.....	6 29	5 59	{ 9 29 m 10 34 a	3 54 m 3 50 a
Sat. 16	.....	6 29	6 0	{ 10 23 m 11 10 a	4 36 m 4 37 a
Sun. 17	6th Sunday after Epiphany.	6 28	6 1	{ 11 12 m 11 44 m 11 57 m	5 19 m 5 2? a 5 56 m
Mon. 18	.....	6 27	6 1	{ ..... 6 3 a	6 3 a 6 35 m
Tues. 19	.....	6 27	6 1	{ 0 41 a 0 57 m	6 45 a 7 14 m
Wed. 20	.....	6 27	6 1	{ 1 25 a 1 37 m	7 37 m 8 0 m

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 12.

Macbeth, Surg Major, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Power, Lieut, 2-16th Regt, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Ducat, Capt, 109th Regt, on duty, from Indore.
McCorbett, Surg Major, on duty, from Rainandroy.
Gordon, Sub Lieut, 1st Lancers, on duty, from Poona.

FEBRUARY 13.

Darley, Capt, 5th Fusiliers, on duty, from Allahabad.
Parker, Bt Major, 2-15th Foot, on duty, from England.
Spring, Capt, R A, from furlough, from England.
Godbold, Lieut, 2-12th Foot, on duty, from Deolalee.
Clarke, Major, Comst Dept, on duty, from Deolalee.
Hore, Capt, 30th Bombay N I, from furlough, from England.
Waker, Capt, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Momenabad.
Haskigh, Capt, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.

FEBRUARY 13.

Haynes, Lieut, R E, from furlough, from England.
Luard, Major, R E, from furlough, from England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 4.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

11th Regiment—Lieut Lang to be Adjutant, vice Kinder, promoted.

40th Regt—Lieut Mansel to be Adjutant, vice Brougham, promoted.

1st Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Penny, R A, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Squadron Officer, on probation.

29th N I—Surgeon Major Aitchinson, M D, to the medical charge of the regiment.

37th N I—Surgeon Major Wright, from the medical charge of the 29th N I, to the medical charge of the regiment, in succession to Surgeon Major Cowie, confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Store keeper.

41st N I—Lieut Preston, 31st Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer:—

93rd Regt—Lieut Wynter to be Captain, from the 9th August 1877.

Surgeon Benzon, in medical charge of the Wing 36th N I, is appointed to the medical charge of Army Head Quarters staff and establishment at the Presidency, in addition to his other duties, during the temporary absence of Surgeon Major Bradshaw.

Major Murray, R A, is directed to proceed from Dehra Dun to Mooltan, and join E Battery 4th, late 11th Brigade, into which he has been promoted.

Captain Campbell, R A, is directed to proceed from Barrackpore to Govindgarh, and join No 10 Battery 9th Brigade, late No 1 Battery 19th Brigade, to which he has been posted.

Captain Rawlins, R A, is directed to proceed from Agra to Allahabad, and join No 7 Battery 11th Brigade, late No 3 Battery 21st Brigade, to which he belongs.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 22nd January.

Lieut G G Hunt has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Commander from this date.

Engineer E L Williams has been placed on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Assistant-Paymasters have been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of this date:—G E Marcon and W W Murly.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall Mall, 25th January.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Major Hadow (late Madras) to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel W. J. Bradford (late Madras), deceased.

Major Hamond [late Madras], from the Supernumerary List, to be Major. Captain Gillies to be Major. Lieut Congdon to be Captain. Lieut Robert de Marjeki to be Captain. Lieut. Adams to be Captain. Lieut Raine to be Captain. Lieut Kenneth Howard to be Captain. Lieut Taylor to be Lieutenant, on the Seconded List.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be Lieutenants, withtt emporary rank, viz:—

W M Russell. E H Hare. H M Slater. M F Fegen. C E H Heyman. G T Blewitt. E H Paterson. H J Baly. J D Inglis. C G Robinson. E B Anderson. Promoted. P B Hanham. G A Frost. H A Chapman. J R Foster. W J A Beatson. C Heywood. E Peel. J F Vans-Agnew. A W B Gordon. F J De Lisle. H S Nelson.

Captain W H M Duthie to be Adjutant, vice C F Glass (late Bombay), who resigns the Adjutancy only. Captain J C Gillespie to be Adjutant, vice W McClintock, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Captain G C Strahan, C M G., on the Seconded List, retires upon a gratuity.

The retirement of Lieut-Colonel and Brevet Colonel E Harrison (late Bengal), having been antedated to the 4th October, 1877, the promotion of the following Officers to be antedated as follows:—Lieut-Colonel Anderson (late Bengal) to 4th Oct. 1877.

Major Murray (late Bengal,) to 4th Oct. 1877.
Captain Costobadie, to 4th Oct. 1877.
Captain Mainwaring, to 7th Nov. 1877.
Captain Congdon, to 24th Nov. 1877.

BREVET.

The honorary rank of Major-General granted to Brevet Colonel Harrison, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, in the Gazettes of 23rd Nov. 1877, to be antedated to the 4th Oct.

Lieut-Colonel Trevor, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, having completed the qualifying service to be Colonel.

Major Oliver, R A, to have the local rank of Lieut-Colonel whilst employed as Instructor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

Captain Kensington, R A, to have the local rank of Major, whilst employed as Instructor at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL
BAZAAR
IN THE
TOWN HALL
WILL BE OPEN
TO-DAY
From 5 P.M. to 7 P.M.
FOR NATIVE LADIES ONLY.
ONLY ENGLISH LADIES WILL ATTEND
AT THE STALLS.
ADMISSION Re. 1.

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL
BAZAAR
WILL BE CONTINUED
ON
FRIDAY, (TO-MORROW.)
at 5 P.M.

AUCTION SALE
BY AN AMATEUR AUCTIONEER
at 5-30.

Admission, Eight Annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

ADEN.

BIRTH.

CHAPMAN—February 4th, at Aden, the wife of Lt.-Colonel J. F. Chapman, 25th Regt. N. I., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HART—February 6th, at Mangalore, the wife of Henry Hart, of a son.

MARTIN—February 8th, at Mercara, the wife of G Kelso Martin, Esq, of a daughter.

PAYNE—February 8th, at Palamcottah, the wife of John Payne, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

FISHER—BRISCOE—January 31st, at Dhubri, Lower Assam, by the Rev P Nicolas, M A, W R Fisher, Esq, B A, Assistant Conservator of Forests, to Mary, eldest daughter of Honorary Surgeon Major Thos Briscoe, M R C S, E, Civil Surgeon, Cooch Behar State.

McMULLEN—JACKSON—January 29th, at the Free Church of Scotland, Calcutta, Charles McMullen, Esq., to Agatha A Ward, youngest daughter of the late William Jackson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

DEATHS.

BECKETT—February 4th, at Lodhran, E E B Beckett, of the Punjab Customs Department.

BENNETT—February 3rd, at Rawal Pindi, Harriett Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Major H Everton-Warburton, 47th Regiment, and wife of Surgeon-Major Bennett, A M D.

CAMPBELL—February 8th, at Ganai, Kumaon, N W P, D D McI Campbell, Esq, C S, eldest son of the late Principal Campbell, Aberdeen University, aged 29.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1878.

ENGLAND is now receiving from Turkey the reward of her abandonment of the Turkish cause and of the indifference she showed to the fate of the Ottoman Empire so long as the Russian advance appeared not to menace her own selfish interests. Lord Derby until very lately regarded with considerable self-complacency the perfectly sheltered position in which he supposed he had placed England by expressing to Russia his disapproval of the conduct of that Power in going to war, and to Turkey his determination to uphold the Treaty of Paris just so far as suited the convenience of England, and no further. He plumed himself on having said the right thing to both the contending States, given a little sop to each of the political parties in England, and taken every precaution that prudence could suggest to avoid quarrelling with any one and to keep England out of the war which other members of the Cabinet from the first believed to be inevitable. The Foreign Secretary must have placed the most implicit trust in the promises of the Russian Emperor to respect English interests if England did not help Turkey, for he wished to resign office three weeks ago, when his colleagues took just alarm at the steady and rapid advance of the Russian troops, and ordered the British Squadron to enter the Dardanelles unless Russia gave a distinct pledge that her troops should not attack Gallipoli. Russia on that occasion gave way, in order probably to gain time for the execution of her design of occupying all the territory defined in the terms of the armistice before England could interfere. Turkey seems to have been bound over to secrecy, probably by a promise that the amount of the indemnity proposed to be exacted would be regulated by her readiness to favour or to thwart the interests of her conquerors as opposed to those of the rest of Europe; and the conditions of both the armistice and the treaty of peace, as well as the fact that the former document had been actually signed, were successfully concealed from England till the Turks had retired from and the Russians had entered the lines of Constantinople. Lord Derby seems to have concurred in the vigorous measures subsequently adopted by the Ministry; but, unless the telegraph has misrepresented his speech in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, he still fails to realize the situation and to understand that his facing-both-ways policy has completely broken down. Russia now, thanks to England's hesitation, has crushed the Turks, and is able, not only without being further impeded by them but even with their help, to begin forthwith the work of attacking British interests in the East. Lord Derby thought it a fine thing to excuse himself for doing nothing two months ago by saying that the Sultan would not sanction the intervention of England unless she came as an ally, which she had no intention of doing. Then, he believed English interests would never be assailed. Now that he has been undeceived, he still persists in imagining Turkey will not refuse the request of England to be allowed to send her Fleet to Constantinople; and, almost while he was expressing this sanguine hope in the House of Lords, the President of the Turkish Council of State was assuring the Chamber of Deputies, who are probably to a man exasperated against England, that, "if the British Ironclad Squadron "enters the Dardanelles, the Porte will protest, "and England must be responsible for the "consequences." Turkey's answer is, in short, that, as the English would not come as her allies, they shall not come at all; and, backed by Russia, it is quite possible that the Turks may even have the temerity to order their own Fleet to defend the approach to Constantinople by sea against the Ironclads of Turkey's old ally.

The possible coalition of Russia and Turkey against England was foreseen; and we do not think the Turks are to be blamed for becoming a party to it. They cannot help themselves.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEATH OF DR. DUFF.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 13.

A telegram has been received from England announcing the death of Dr. Alexander Duff, the well-known Missionary.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE DIFFICULTY OF ENTERING THE DARDANELLES.

LONDON, FEB. 12, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Derby, in reply to a question put respecting the difficulty of entering the Dardanelles, said he hoped on Thursday to be in a position to announce that the British Ironclad Squadron was at Constantinople.

The Despatch of the French and Italian Squadrons through the Dardanelles had, he said, been suspended, as, he supposed, permission to enter the Straits had been refused them. His Lordship added, that several Austrian Ironclads were starting for the Levant.

SEDITION IN SYRIA.

Seditious manifestations are being made in Syria. Many of the notable men at Damascus have been sent into exile.

THE CHANNEL SQUADRON UNDER ORDERS.

LONDON, FEB. 13.

The Channel Squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at and call for orders at Gibraltar.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY THE SUBLIME PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 12, EVENING.

In to-day's sitting of the Turkish Chamber of Deputies, the President of the Council of State said that "if the British Ironclad Squadron enters the Dardanelles, the Porte will protest, and England must be responsible for the consequences."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, FEB. 12.

The Transport Serapis arrived here to-day from Bombay.

PORT SAID, FEB. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Java, outward bound for the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LONDON, FEB. 12 AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with prices irregular and in favor of buyers. Surats prices irregular and in favor of buyers.

Fair Dholleras	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	7-0
40s Mule Twist	0-10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 8¼d.
4 per cent. Enfield Paper	82½
4½ per cent. do.	82½
5½ per cent. do.	90½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95½
6 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109½
Bar Silver	54½
Departure—Cervia.	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d to 13-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	
Credits, 3	1s. 9 3-32d.	
Documents 3	1s. 9¼d.	
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-8-6	

THE SCARCITY IN CASHMERE.

Accounts from Cashmere regarding impending scarcity are more hopeful in character. There will be more or less scarcity in Cashmere until perhaps the next Kharif crop, but no reason to fear actual famine.

Accounts from Ganjam dated the 9th inst. report good rain there, which is valuable for the standing crops.

ARRANGEMENTS TO MEET DISTRESS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

LATEST accounts of prospects in Rohilkhand and Oudh show, that though scarcity will doubtless be felt severely until the spring crop comes into the market a month hence, yet the distress is well in hand. In September Colonel Fraser was deputed to visit the head-quarters of every division to make the necessary arrangements for the distress which was imminent in the event of failure of the *rabi* sowings. Timely rain averted this, but it was known that almost the total failure of the autumn crop would cause severe distress just before the spring crops were coming to market; so Colonel Fraser, in November, again went round the divisions to prepare accordingly. A sufficient staff of engineers has been sent into Bai Bareli division; the North-West Government have proposed certain relief works at Farakhabad and Lucknow, and are in readiness to start relief houses and works wherever need for them may arise.

THE GRAIN TRAFFIC.

WITH regard to the threatened block in the grain traffic at Ludhiana and other stations, the latest reports show, that the total accumulation on the whole line on the 10th inst. amounted to six lakhs of maunds. 172 wagons have been borrowed from other lines, and all spare stock is being utilised; most of the down grain traffic is going to stations between Saharunpore and Delhi; on an average, 320 grain wagons go down daily from Lahore; other lines have been urged to lend the Delhi Railway as many wagons as can be spared on account of the great scarcity in Cashmere. Much grain is going upwards in that direction from Lahore, Umritsar, and the Mooltan section of the line. 30,000 to 40,000 maunds of grain are being despatched daily from Lahore to Gujarat and Wazeerabad. Heavy rain is checking accumulations, but sanction is given to the erection of temporary sheds wherever required. Prices of wheat—at Ludhiana 18 seers, Lahore 15, Bareilly 10, Jammu 10.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND SIR SALAR JUNG.

It has been somewhere stated, that, both in connexion with the dismissal of Mr. Oliphant, and on other occasions, the action of Sir Salar Jung has been largely due to the support he has received from His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who, it has been alleged, has used his personal influence in the Minister's behalf, and has also received valuable presents from Sir Salar and acknowledged them by a cordial telegram. The attention of the Prince of Wales has been attracted to these statements, and he has desired that they may be flatly contradicted. In view of the great care which His Royal Highness has always taken to avoid all interference with political complications, the supposition that he would for a moment lend his personal influence to aid any attempt to embarrass Her Majesty's Government is one that His Royal Highness would naturally be most anxious to disavow, and as it is not usual for members of the Royal Family to accept presents from native dignitaries save through the regular channels of the Government of India, his wish to contradict this portion of the *canard* will be readily understood. In the peculiar circumstances of this country, where such false statements might be used by designing persons to mislead loyal native chiefs, this authoritative contradiction may seem to be not without its value.

THE *Undaunted*, Admiral Corbett, sails tomorrow morning for Aden to take on board some three hundred men who are on their way out in the *Simoom* to join the East India Squadron. Mrs. Corbett accompanies the Admiral as far as Aden, and proceeds thence to England in the Mail steamer. The departure of the *Undaunted* from Bombay will be much regretted, as the dancing parties given on board the flagship by Admiral and Mrs. Corbett, and by Captain Bowden Smith and the officers of the ship, have been among the pleasantest *réunions* of the season.

THE following is a fair specimen of the special telegrams with which the *Times of India* now and then astonishes the natives, and then strokes itself admiringly, saying, "See what a sensation I have made." The only thing that is new in the message except some absurd exaggerations of former telegrams is the statement that the Russian Government declares it regards the sending of the British Fleet to Constantinople as "a masked declaration of war." Russia would not act so foolishly. Her game is to put forward Turkey and throw the blame of declaring war on England. If Russia had made any declaration of the kind, Reuter's telegrams, which are of much later date than the *Times of India's*, would have taken note of it:—

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.
PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
(*By the Eastern Telegraph Company's Suez Route*).

LONDON, TUESDAY 9-30 P.M.

THE *whole* of the British Fleet (!!) has been ordered to Constantinople. Preparations on a great scale are going on in all the arsenals. Chatham and Ports mouth are alive (!!!) with men working day and night. The situation is regarded as most serious. (Reuter.!!)

The Russian Government declares that it regards the sending of the British Fleet to Constantinople as a masked declaration of war. Russia therefore mobilizes one hundred and twenty battalions of the territorial troops, and calls out one first-class landwehr.

The removal of Lord Derby from the Cabinet is mooted.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, accompanied by Captain Rivett-Carnac and Dr. Waters, left Bombay yesterday morning for the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway, by the 5-30 p.m. ordinary Mail train, on a tour to Mhow, Neemuch, Nusseerabad, &c. The Hon'ble Mr. Ravenscroft, Mr. Nugent, Colonel Macdonald, Colonel Hancock, and one or two other Government officials were present at the station, although the departure was understood to be private. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery on the occasion of His Excellency's departure.

THE *Deccan Herald*—A friend in the military service says, that according to a letter received by last Mail, he learns that the retired officers of the Indian Army have had a circular sent round to them asking them whether they are willing to engage in active service.

A WELL-INFORMED correspondent writes to us from home by the mail:—"I don't know if you see the *Truth* and the attacks on the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent at Constantinople, Mr. Drew Gay. They are full of falsehood from beginning to end, but Gay, being abroad, is unable to vindicate himself. You will have a surfeit of Press scandals soon. You have hardly an idea what an amount of acrimonious, malignant animosity this infernal Eastern Question has stirred up here between members of the same party and the same household, and above all between rival journals. The *Daily Telegraph* has the honour of being especially hated. It sold on Friday morning last week 295,000 copies. *Voila tout.*"

SCINDIAH has found a friend in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the *quondam* ally of the Nawab Nazim. The *Gazette* says—"It would seem to us, considering the difference of rank, that the Lieutenant-Governor should have called on Scindiah, if there was to have been any visiting at all; and Scindiah very probably conceived he had done all he was expected to when he had paid his visit to the Governor-General."

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs to that paper:—"The dismissal of Sir Salar Jung's Private Secretary, which has caused considerable comment in Bombay, has received no official explanation. The reason is generally believed to be that Sir Salar Jung, relying on the condescension shown to him by distinguished personages in England, has assumed so defiant an attitude towards the Indian Government that it was found necessary to teach him a lesson."

WITH reference to our paragraph, says the *Englishman*, of the 2nd instant, on the subject of the injury to the Narbada bridge, we learn that, so far from having been stopped, the work is progressing satisfactorily. In sinking the pipes, some of the wrought iron base rings were slightly distorted by pressure, but this was speedily and effectually remedied by curbs, without any interruption to the work which is in the hands of men well qualified to overcome any difficulties likely to arise.

THE *Madras Times*—Put in whatever way we like, there is one ugly feature in the new Licence Tax measure. The precedent of exempting the official class, which is already sufficiently exalted in the Indian heavens, is an evil one, and none will have greater occasion for regret at what has been done than officials themselves. The new taxation bills have not yet been laid before the local Legislature. We hope they soon will be, otherwise there will not be time to properly discuss them before the Government proceeds to the Hills. When, however, the measures are submitted, we trust the local public who will have to pay, will also speak out their minds against being chosen for the sacrifice which is to be offered to propitiate famines. We also trust that, in the Local Council, objections may be fairly and squarely met, and that there will be no hiding behind the "bogey" of an income-tax, which—their own words being witnesses—the supreme authorities admit is now being partially levied.

THE *Statesman*—"Has it ever occurred to the Government that, instead of buying the East Indian Railway from the Company, it might be better to sell it thereto, right out? The prospects of the line are now so assured, that the 5 per cent. guaranteed to the Company is no longer of any real moment to them; and, instead of selling their property to the State, they might probably be disposed to buy up the State right of redemption altogether, by a payment of 20 or 30 millions for it, which the Government could then invest in the rapid extension of the Railway system throughout the country. Nothing would be more unwise than any radical change in the administration of the line, under present circumstances; and the surest guarantee we could have of its continued success would be to throw the whole onus of that success upon the Company itself. The conditions of its profitable working are now so thoroughly known, and the growth of its traffic so manifestly without limit, that the Company might probably be willing to buy up the State rights therein altogether, to the equal satisfaction of all parties. At all events, we throw out the suggestion for what it may be worth, as we do not remember to have seen it made before." The *Statesman's* claim to originality for this suggestion is amusing, seeing that it was made by the *Saturday Review* and fully discussed by the *Bombay Gazette* some months ago.

THE Philadelphia correspondent of the *Time* telegraphs on Jan. 24:—"There are indication that the United States Government will accept the award of the Halifax Fishery Commission acquiescing in the British view. An unanimous verdict was not necessary under the Treaty. The Secretary of State is now considering the subject."

THE *Charivari* (*Parisian*) of three weeks ago had a large sketch of the British lion "preparing to show his teeth." The noble beast is sitting up like a poodle, and displays a pair of utterly toothless jaws, into which an adroit dentist is in the act of introducing a most formidable-looking set of false teeth.

REGARDING the Queen's letter to the Czar, the *Daily News*, of Jan. 23, says:—"The Queen's letter to the Emperor of Russia, which was mentioned in the House of Commons on Monday, was read last night in the same House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. There is nothing either in the contents of the letter or the circumstances in which it was despatched to give the communication any exceptional political importance. The Queen had received a personal message from the Sultan, and Her Majesty, by the advice of her Ministers, informed the Emperor of Russia, by letter, of this fact, adding the expression of her hope that he might 'accelerate the negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice which may lead to an honourable peace.' The Queen's action in this instance is completely covered by the responsibility of her Ministers, and is at once so humane and so neutral that it would be difficult to imagine what objection could be made to it. It is not without precedents, as the most recently published volume of the 'Life of the Prince Consort' shows."

Vanity Fair.—The English Government have conveyed to their supporters an assurance that the situation is not by any means so blank and hopeless as is supposed, and have given them to understand that the Cabinet is prepared, in case of need, to occupy the lines of Boulair, which cover Gallipoli and command the Dardanelles. It is added that an "understanding" has from the first existed between England and Austria, that Austria only waits upon England, and that as soon as the latter moves the former will show her hand, to the surprise of Europe and the dismay of Russia. The Government have ascertained that a force of 9,000 men can be landed at the lines of Boulair from the English fleet now in Vourla Bay, within ten hours of a telegram being despatched from London. The lines of Boulair are not at Gallipoli itself, but some six miles to the north-north-west of it, and run across the narrowest part of the narrow peninsula, which is here less than four miles broad. These lines, like those of Bujuk-Tchekmedje, have been constructed under the best military advice, and they could be held by five thousand men against any army Russia could bring to them, or with a co-operating fleet by even fewer.

A CRONSTADT correspondent writes under date January 20 as follows:—"A daring project has just been communicated to me, which I am assured is engaging the attention of the Russian Admiralty. It is no other than to place a fleet of Torpedo boats in the sea of Marmora. As soon as the Russian Army has completed its communications across the end of the Balkan Peninsula, from the Black Sea coast on the one side to the Sea of Marmora on the other, the Russia and some other war steamers will run across from Odessa and send ashore the torpedo boats and a large supply of torpedoes. These it is considered will occasion but very small difficulty in being transported across the neck of land to Erikli Rodosto or some other port, where they will not only cause consternation among the Turkish shipping, but will also be useful against a hostile fleet. Feverish activity prevails in certain departments of the Russian Admiralty at St. Petersburg and Nicolaeff in connection with this daring project."

BOMBAY.

NATIVE LADIES' DAY, JOHN CONNON SCHOOL BAZAAR.—To-day this Bazaar is open to native ladies only. The hours will be from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

THE JOHN CONNON SCHOOL BAZAAR will be continued on Friday afternoon, to-morrow, at 5 o'clock. There will be an auction by an amateur auctioneer at 5-30.

WE are requested to mention that the Band of H. E. the Governor will not play at the Victoria Gardens until further notice.

WE are requested to notify that the Band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion will play the following programme at the Byculla Club this evening at 5 o'clock:—

Overture	Military		Embury
Valse	Perichole		Cote
Aria and Chorus	Il Pirata		Bellini
Quadrille	Barbe Bleue		Jansen
Selection	Siege of Rochelle		Balfe
Waltzes	La Reine de Saba		Strauss
Galop	Acrobater		Faust

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports during the month of January, was 1,372 bales, weighing 537,324 lbs., or 840 candies and 224 lbs., valued at Rs. 1,41,275.

NEW TOWER OF SILENCE AT NOWSAREE.—H. E. the Governor, we hear, intends on his return from Mhow to stop at Nowsaree on the 4th March in order to look at the Towers of Silence, which is to be opened there on the 6th March.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—A Mahomedan woman, named Jainabee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry property consisting of silver bangles, embroidered and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 510, belonging to several parties, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A FRAUDULENT INSOLVENT PUNISHED.—At a sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, the hearing of the case of Asoolally Peer Abdool Rahman was concluded. Mr. Vicajee appeared for the insolvent and Mr. Badrooddin for an opposing creditor. His Lordship found that the insolvent had been guilty of suppression of books and concealment of property, and sentenced him to be imprisoned, under the penal clauses of the Act, for a year and a half.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Two Europeans, named Cove and King, were on Tuesday arrested by the Police at Cammateepoora. It appears that they have been in the habit of frequenting the liquor shops at Cammateepoora, and on that day were found to be rather flush of money and liberal in making purchases of wearing apparel, &c, in the bazaars. This led to a suspicion that they did not become possessed of these sudden supplies by fair means. A report was also made to the Police Inspector of that effect. Mr. Hewett, attending colone to this suspicion, by a gentleman, named Mr. T. W. Mercer, of being robbed from his person of a sum of Rs. 130 after leaving the Byculla Hotel on the previous night. It appears that the two prisoners observed Mr. Mercer coming out of this hotel rather the worse for liquor, and entered into conversation with him; they then decoyed him away to one of the bye-lanes at Cammateepoora, where they robbed him of the money he had in his possession, consisting of a currency note for Rs. 100, and other small notes and cash amounting to Rs. 130. The two men will probably be charged before the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, this day.

CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST A PARSEE.—This case was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before the Hon. Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, in which a Parsee, named Sorabjee Carsetjee, a jeweller, stood charged with committing adultery and enticing away from the service of his employer, named Framjee Oriel. Mr. Gill, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Lang, barrister-at-law, was counsel for the defence. Some evidence for the prosecution having been taken, Mr. Gill then applied for a postponement of the case for a month, with a view of serving summonses on witnesses for the prosecution, who were servants of defendant, which witnesses, it is believed, have been sent out of Bombay, knowing that their evidence was wanted in this case. Mr. Lang objected to any postponement being granted, and contended that up to the present moment there was no case, as particulars had been adduced to justify the Court to allow the case to be postponed. It was a disgraceful charge, brought to cause annoyance to his client, who is a highly respectable man. The Magistrate said,—I was very nearly going to dismiss the case at the last hearing, but I wished to give every opportunity to the prosecutor to prove his case. According to my view of the evidence I then recorded nothing was proved against the accused, and the evidence adduced to-day has not improved the prosecutor's case at all. Then, it is not certain when the other witnesses can be found. If I were to postpone the case again, it would be most unjust to the accused. It seems to me to be a very suspicious charge, and as it was distinctly understood that the case was to be finished to-day, I do not feel myself justified in allowing the charge to hang over the accused any longer. To allow such an unpleasant charge to hang over, would be a dangerous practice, which it is the duty of this Court to discourage. The accused is therefore discharged.

WE have been informed that the ammunition supplied to Her Majesty's 45th Regiment previously has been replaced by new ammunition. What this portends we cannot divine; but the circumstance has an ominous appearance. The 45th were inspected yesterday morning by Colonel J. Miles, commanding the brigade. They have the appearance of a fine, stalwart body of men. The Regiment left this morning for Bombay to embark on board H. M.'s Euphrates for England.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 13.

ENQUIRY UNDER THE BOILER INSPECTION ACT.

THERE was a meeting at the Bombay Secretariat at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the 13th instant, by the Commissioners, Colonel White, R. E., Mr. Mathew, Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and Mr. Jackson, Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. R. Company, to hear an appeal preferred by Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Secretaries and Treasurers of the Bombay Saw Mills Co., against a report and certificate of Mr. Moylan, Boiler Inspector of Bombay, with reference to the boilers of the Bombay Saw Mills Company. Mr. Rimington appeared before the Commissioners on behalf of the Company, and urged that there were no good grounds for the reduction by the Inspector of the pressure for the boilers nor of the term for which the certificate is to be granted, nor did the facts of the case warrant the nature of the report, which was of a hostile character, to the engineer in charge of the engines and boilers of the Company. Mr. McKenzie, the Manager of the Company, and Mr. Speirs, the Engineer of the Company, were examined by Mr. Rimington in support of his contention, and certain other evidence was stated to be at hand which the Commissioners did not think it necessary to hear. Mr. Moylan was also examined by the Commissioners, and cross-examined by Mr. Rimington as to his proceedings in the matter, when the Commissioners notified that they would meet to-morrow to consider their report and hand it to the Collector.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN TROOPSHIP EUPHRATES, 4,173 tons, Captain W. H. Cumming, will sail to-day for England, with 56 officers, 14 ladies, and 25 children; also 1,009 men, 95 women, and 213 children.

The following is the list of officers and their families:—

45th Regiment.

Major H B Hayward.	Lieut G H Fort,
" and Mrs T S Adams and child.	" E C Dowse.
Captain R H Dillon.	" C Jones.
" and Mrs J Martin.	" A D Bulpett.
" and Mrs J E Baines and 4 children.	" J H B Todd Thornton.
" J O Gage.	" H E Neill.
" H Lambarde.	" W S Coney.
" A Wright.	" F E Pearse.
" and Mrs M'Cleverty and child.	Sub-Lieut T H Dalbiac.
Major and Mrs C Hunter and 4 children, 1st A.	" J O Swaan.
Lieut and Adjt M Carter and 2 children, 62nd Foot.	Quartermaster and Mrs Higgins and 5 children.
Capt and Mrs A Brett, 22nd Foot.	Surg C J L Bushe.
Lieut J A Wyllie, 16th Regt.	Lieut E W W Oering, 15th Foot
Capt and Mrs J H Tarleton and 2 children, 54th Regt.	Major J F W S Moffatt, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut-Col P C Anderson, R A.	" R L Dashwood, do.
Capt the Hon N G Lyttelton, 4th Rifle Brigade.	Capt W H M Moth, 66th Foot
Lieut R J Hebert-Percy, do.	Vet Surg F W Gowing, R H A.
" H Frith, R A.	Capt H Torkington, R A.
Capt and Mrs W Trgear, 1st and 3 children, Staff Corps.	Lieut A W Anckstell.
Col-Sergt Gregg Osborne 5th Foot.	Surg-Major T K Burnie, 66th Foot.
Capt and Mrs J H Jackson, 63rd Foot.	Major H Hanning, 34th Foot.
Major T F Ross, the R Scott.	Major H Parker, 2-15th Foot.
Capt F E Lindoe, 81st Foot.	Capt T E Stuart, 2-41st do.
Surg-Major and Mrs A P M Corbett and 2 children.	Lieut and Adjt J Upp, 59th Foot.
" H M Macbeth,	" C A B Godbold and child, 2-12th Foot.
" B J Jandorenki,	Capt P F S Bolton, 22nd Foot.
	Lieut A B Hibgarne, 109th do.
	Capt W S Darley, 1-9th Foot.
	" and Mrs C H P Ducat.
	" 109th Foot.
	" H Hall, 2-41th Foot.
	Lieut J Power, 16th Foot.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present—Dr. Blaney, Chairman; Sir Frank Souter, the Hon'ble Mahomed Ali Rogay, Colonel Hancock, Captain Morland, Messrs. Mathew, Kirkham, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Raghunath N. Khote.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of several pieces of ground required for street improvements.

A GRATUITY.

Sanction was asked to a gratuity of Rs. 90 to Anandi, widow of Sakharam Gopal, late a peon in the Assessor's Department. The Chief Accountant reported that the widow is entitled to the above amount if the breaks in her husband's service are sanctioned by the Town Council. If they are not, she is entitled to Rs. 70 only.

Mr. Kirkham asked the Council to take a lenient view of the matter as Mr. Rowe did in the case of their poor, ignorant servants like peons, and moved that Rs. 90 be sanctioned. The proposal was agreed to.

HALALCORE SUPERINTENDENCE.

Sanction was given to certain changes in the distribution of the halalcore superintendence in the Budget for 1878, Health Department. This arrangement did not involve extra expenditure.

THE DRAINAGE SCHEME.

The resolution and letter from Government dated 7th inst., on the report of the Drainage Commission, were read to the meeting, and a short discussion ensued which was reported in yesterday's paper, together with the resolution which the Council came to on the subject.

FILLING IN OF CEMETERY GROUND.

The Commissioner recommended the acceptance of a tender for the filling in of ground in the Hindoo and Mahomedan cemeteries.

It was resolved that the tender of Nagoo Syajee be accepted at Rs. 2-3 per cubic foot, on condition that the filling to be made with earth to the satisfaction of the Commissioner. It was further resolved that Rs. 2,000 be granted provided that the entire budget grant of Rs. 20,000 for the filling in of the cemeteries be not exceeded.

VISITS TO BOMBAY SCHOOLS.

A letter from the Educational Inspector, Central Division, dated 4th inst., stating that his department would be happy to receive at any time in the Bombay schools supported from the Municipal grant the visits of any of the members of the sub-committee appointed by the Municipality, was ordered to be recorded.

ACCOUNTS OF THE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL.

The next matter was a Government Resolution No. 371, General Department, dated 5th inst., stating, with reference to the representation made by the Municipal Commissioner, that the accounts of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital should be submitted to him in detail, that duplicate vouchers relating thereto and countersigned by the Surgeon-General, Indian Medical Department, will in future be forwarded to the Commissioner.

It was resolved that the Commissioner be asked to address Government, stating that in the opinion of the Town Council the Surgeon-General should furnish a report to the Commissioner, if possible, in September of each year.

THE MISSING CARTS.

It was proposed that the further consideration of the papers on the subject of the 18 carts missing from the stock list of the Health Department be deferred.

Mr. Kirkham wished, however, to draw attention to what appeared to him to be a serious discrepancy in the two letters of Mr. Rowe, the Superintendent of the Municipal Workshops. Mr. Rowe was asked if he had ever condemned any of the carts. In his reply dated 3rd December 1877 he said he had not condemned any carts. By making that statement he threw the responsibility off his own shoulders at any rate, and left the querist to find out for himself what had become of the carts. In a letter of the 21st January 1878, he said he had condemned four or five carts. Perhaps if Mr. Rowe's attention was drawn to the discrepancy, he would be able to explain it before the Council resumed consideration of the subject.

The Commissioner explained that the two reports referred to by Mr. Kirkham were quite distinct from one another. The first referred to the carts that had vanished before Mr. Rowe took charge of the shops, and stated that he never condemned any one of them. The second report alluded to carts that came into the shops after Mr. Rowe had taken charge; these he condemned as being useless, and replaced them with new ones at the cost of the workshops in accordance with the rules.

Some minor matters were disposed of, and others of more or less importance were postponed. The Council then adjourned.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

PARIS, Friday Afternoon.—A great impression has been created here by the proceedings in the British Parliament last night. It is still hoped, however, that peace will be preserved.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A RUSSIAN COMPLAINT.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24, Midnight.—The semi-official Russian Agency publishes an article which considers the two despatches from Constantinople included in the Blue-Book presented to the British Parliament, and which have been formally contradicted by the Agency, as proofs of a Turkophil intrigue aiming at embroiling England with Russia. The article declares that the Turkish Government by such measures intentionally spreads panic, disorder, and dissolution among its subjects, in order to aggravate the crisis and push matters to extremities. Even, it is added, are precipitating more rapidly than any combinations that general collapse which will probably require the agreement and intervention of all Europe.

General Ignatieff set out to-day for the Russian headquarters.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—It is reported here this afternoon that Russian troops have appeared at Djesri. Erkene, a short distance to the south-east of Demotica, on the river Erkene, an affluent of the Maritza.

THE ITALIAN FLEET.

ROME, Jan. 24, Evening.—Some Italian war vessels will shortly be despatched to take up their stations in various Turkish ports in order to protect the interests of Italian subjects.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24.—Abdul Kerim Pasha and Redif Pasha have been summoned to appear before the council of war.

The chief of the Turkish staff at Erzeroum has succeeded in passing through the Russian lines of investment, and has arrived at Constantinople.

The Chamber of Deputies, notwithstanding the violent opposition of the Ulemas, has decided to take into consideration a motion for the reform of the law upon yakoufs, or mosque property.

THE ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.

UP to yesterday at mid-day it was maintained at the Porte that the Russian conditions had not been communicated, but in the afternoon a Cabinet Council was held, at which several ex-Ministers and other functionaries were present, and is supposed to have discussed the Muscovite proposals. Whatever these may be, however, they are kept profoundly secret. After the unexpected turn imparted to the negotiations by the English declaration of the 16th inst., it would not be surprising if a separate peace were one of the conditions. Even before that declaration Russia was aware that the other Powers, though raising no objection to separate negotiations and to an eventual preliminary agreement between Russia and Turkey, expressed the reservation of their right, more or less distinctly, as guarantors of the Treaty of Paris and as guardians of their own special interests, to participate in the final settlement. Austria, in particular in her answer to the Turkish circular Note of the 12th of January, gave no acquiescence to this reservation; and the Russian Government, far from contesting the right of the Powers, did not fail to re-asseverate that it had no intention to monopolize the Eastern Question, but would scrupulously respect the interests of the other Powers. Above all, as regards this Government, the answer returned to it by the circular Note, far from giving umbrage in St. Petersburg, was taken as a new proof of confidence in the loyalty of Russian intentions, declining as it did to mediate or interfere between the belligerents, leaving them to come to a direct understanding and reiterating what had been said all along in the confidential communications to Russia—namely, that Austria would preserve the most absolute neutrality whatever turn the war might take, though reserving her right as a signatary of the treaty of Paris and as a neighbouring Power to have a say in the final settlement. The reservation was not regarded as prejudicial or as interfering with the claims of Russia to a separate agreement with Turkey, as a general consent allowing Russia herself to find the limit to which this method of bargaining could be carried without affecting the interests of others, and making the ultimate attitude of Austria dependent in the manner on which Russia would use this right conceded to her by the signatories of the Treaty of Paris. The British Government, however, goes beyond this, declaring on the one hand that no change can be made except with the consent of Europe in any of the stipulations of the Treaty of Paris and of the London protest of 1871, and previously proclaiming any such change to be invalid. As I told you before, the impression thereby produced in St. Petersburg was a most unpleasant one, an attempt being seen in this declaration on the part of England to contest indirectly the claims of Russia to conclude a separate agreement, and make it altogether illusory. The first thing, therefore, for the Russians to achieve in the negotiations seemed not to constrain the Turks to sign any conditions whatever, but, above all things, to find a method of agreement with the Plenipotentiaries by which they might carry their point of concluding at preliminary peace with Turkey in spite of the reservations made by England. It is, therefore, with this main object in view that the present negotiations seem to be carried on, which would likewise explain the value placed by Russia on keeping her conditions secret up to the very last moment, and no one except herself probably yet knows the exact tenour of her terms. Nay, it may be doubted even whether the Czar himself has quite made up his own mind about the last word, which will doubtless depend on the turn taken by the present negotiations.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* draws attention to the impartiality displayed by the Berlin semi-official *Provincial Correspondenz* in relying for the restoration of peace as much upon the moderation of the Emperor Alexander as upon the pacific disposition of the British Government. There is certainly a marked difference between the Berlin semi-official utterance and the attempt of the St. Petersburg inspired organs to hold England responsible for the possible continuation of war.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.

IMMENSE quantities of ammunition and provisions are being sent across the Balkans, *via* the Shipka and Orkhanié Passes. The roads from Tirnova to Shipka and from Telis to Orkhanié and Sofia are covered with an almost uninterrupted flow of various vehicles.

The Russian van is penetrating south in the Valley of the Maritza. The advance of the main body assembling at Adrianople is delayed by the necessity of forming magazines and leaving a strong garrison in the fortifications of that important place.

It is thought that the Russians will not occupy Gallipoli. They do not seem to object to the English squadron making for Constantinople and casting anchor at the Golden Horn, provided no attempt is made to prevent the Grand-Ducal Army reaching Tchasch Dolga and occupying a portion of the metropolitan fortifications.

Meanwhile, the Russian Government evince no wish to inform the Powers of the terms of peace.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.

The Turkish and Russian accounts are flat contradiction to each other about the reported advance of a Muscovite column on Gallipoli; nay, the *Agence Russe* formally disclaims any intention on the part of the Imperial Government to touch this point at all, as lying without the sphere of the military operations, and the Russians being aware of the importance attached by the British Government to Gallipoli. The force, however, of the declaration is rather weakened by the *Agence Russe* when it concludes by saying that Gallipoli will neither be occupied nor attacked unless regular Turkish forces are concentrated there, in which case it would be impossible to leave them on the flank of the Russian troops. It can scarcely be hoped, however, that the Turks will not eventually use so excellent a flanking position in the defence of the approaches to the capital, and the Russians, therefore, cannot be expected to give it the go by. The exigencies of the military situation will in this respect be stronger than any previous declaration, and it may even happen before long that a contest for the point may occur. The Gulf of Saros, close to the lines of Gallipoli, is the nearest and most convenient place for landing Suleiman Pasha's troops from Kavala, saving, as it does, the circuitous route by the Dardanelles, and though a report that a Russian column marching from Adrianople has already reached Keschan is contradicted, it is more than probable that the first thing the Muscovites will do, and probably are now doing, with the troops at their disposal in Adrianople is to bar the road to Suleiman's force should it succeed in embarking at Kavala and landing in the Gulf of Saros.

In spite of the negotiations the preparations for defending the lines of Constantinople are being carried on with great activity, and according to trustworthy *data* some 60,000 men are available for this purpose.

THE RUSSIAN TERMS.

THE following telegrams, dated Pera, Jan 24, are published by the *Daily Telegraph*:—

The terms of peace have reached the Porte, but I have not yet learnt the precise details. I am told, however, that irrespective of the conclusions likely to be arrived at here, which will in all probability be pacific, the propositions of the Grand Duke are not moderate in character than any of the anticipations that have been published, and are not such as will be likely to arouse the hostility of the English Government. The stipulation that causes the greatest anxiety is said to be a demand for the temporary occupation of Constantinople by a portion of the Russian army. It is hoped this will be avoided. The Council is now sitting.

Since the despatch of my last telegram I learn that the Russians have given up the idea of occupying Constantinople.

The demand to do so was made merely as a satisfaction of military honour, but I am informed that it has been waived in consideration of the grave consequences which the Porte apprehended would inevitably result from such a measure. The Russians argued that the peaceful entry of a few regiments after an armistice had been concluded could not be viewed in the same light as the occupation of forts which in 1833 they came here in order to protect the city against the Egyptians, on the invitation of Sultan Mahmoud. It was pointed out, however, that in the present altered circumstances and excited temper of the Turkish people, such an occupation would be fraught with the utmost peril, and I am informed that it has been abandoned. The other demands made are understood, though I am unable to vouch for the statement officially, to be as follows:—

Independence of Roumania. Retrocession of Bessarabia to Roumania of a portion of Bessarabia. Autonomy of Bulgaria. Opening of the Dardanelles. Cession to Russia of Batoum, Kars, and their adjacent districts. Certain concessions to Servia, Montenegro, and probably to Greece. Indemnity, the amount of which has not been determined. It is claimed that Bulgaria shall include Adrianople, if not also Salonica, and that a Russian army of occupation shall remain until the new government has been established, and possibly till the indemnity is paid.

My information leads me to believe that some of these terms and conditions remain open for further consideration—for instance, I understand that the cession of Batoum may not be insisted upon. It is certain, however, that the Turkish delegates, who considered them so onerous as to require a reference to the Porte, have been instructed by telegraph to accept them as the bases of peace, and it is now probable that an armistice will be immediately concluded. I am told that the Russian terms were communicated to the English Cabinet to-day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 24, 6-30 p.m.—Safvet Pasha has stated, in reply to inquiries from the ambassadors, that it is impossible at present to communicate the Russian peace conditions, concerning which there is at present no official intelligence. In some quarters even the reported demand for a pecuniary indemnity is regarded as doubtful.

PERA, Jan. 24 (Night).—The delegates have just received orders to sign preliminaries, so that it is expected the armistice itself will be, in all probability, signed to-morrow. The Council here sat till seven o'clock.

Jan. 25, Morning.—I understand from an excellent source the following further preliminaries to be signed to-day:—Servia only gets

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Forms of application can be obtained of the Delhi and London Bank, Calcutta and Branches, and of the Company at their Office, 4, Bankshall S reet, Calcutta. Copies of the Deeds and Forms of Debenture can be seen at either of the above places by intending subscribers.
The subscription list will be closed on or before the 15th February.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R MACALLISTER & Co.,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta, 16th January 1878.

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Name in full.
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Date.

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